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••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Little Entente Opposes Pact

France: Cut Arms, Treaties

Europe Feels War Fear Stir

Washington Hails Rare Unity

German Jew Tales Are Untrue

Italy Wipes Out Guelph Party

THE Little Entente comes out against the Mussolini-MacDonald four-power pact meant to save European peace. This union of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania holds a secret council meeting at Geneva and announces its opposition to what it calls a plan "aiming to dispose of the rights of third parties." The four-power plan "does not breed confidence," "belongs to the past." The Little Entente follows the opposition of Poland, which fears for the Polish Corridor. The action is a blow. The four major powers, promising protection to smaller ones, had hoped for a confidence that would prevent such protests. The Little Entente, with borders dependent on treaties, declares against the "Big Four's" proposal of treaty revising—"It would lead to energetic reaction."

* * *

¶ France is willing to have peace treaties revised, but only after Europe's political atmosphere has been cleared by settling arms problems. Foreign Minister Paul-Boncour makes this plain at a dinner in Paris. He replies in effect to the Little Entente's opposition by stating that France favors the four-power pact, but that it must be kept within the framework of the League. He calls the Mussolini proposal "a new element of preparation for solution of future problems." He shows the serious need of the present situation—"Peace and war are at stake in the months through which we are living."

* * *

¶ Geneva sees the Disarmament Conference likely to recess with nothing definite done if the Mussolini plan causes a rift. President Arthur Henderson deplores possible failure to make a specific arms cut now. European thought grows cloudy again. Nations, with none actually wanting war, were seeing red and expecting an outbreak when Prime Minister MacDonald made his startling proposal at Geneva for a definite arms cut and hurried to Rome for a conference. The Mussolini-MacDonald plan turned Europe from thoughts of war to thoughts of peace. Britain, Italy, France and Germany are willing to go ahead, but fear presses in again through the smaller powers. Fear, fear, fear—And not disarmament but war surges up now to recover its lost ground.

* * *

¶ Washington can hardly believe the new atmosphere of harmony in which the Government is moving. The White House and Congress have swept through great relief measures in unity, in spite of some attempts in both houses to reassume the familiar attitude of revolt. Now there is unity in the business of cutting down departments and activities in accordance with the huge retrenchment plan. There is much lusty pulling together, instead of apart. The President is delighted. He radiates good humor, sunshine, confidence—He is, literally, proving a radiator that is capable of warming up the nation.

* * *

¶ American Jewish leaders are informed by Secretary of State Hull that mistreatment of Jews in Germany may be regarded as at an end. The American Embassy in Berlin replies to his inquiries that while there was mistreatment and discrimination for a short time, the widely blazoned atrocities never occurred. German Foreign Minister von Neurath brands the outrage fabrications as revival of war-time propaganda. American Jewry had planned far-reaching protests—For the Jews' sake, for Germany's and for Hitler's the world will be glad the terror tales are false.

* * *

¶ Berlin feels that the wave of protest against Jewish mistreatment is abating with discovery that the horror tales are untrue. But Berlin recognizes that inharmony will follow the prevention of trial of criminal cases before Jewish judges, as in Bavaria, and dropping of Jewish prosecutors. Literature inflaming public feeling against Jews is openly sold. Jews in England foresee serious difficulties growing out of race prejudice and now protest elimination of Jewish judges in Germany. Some of London's Jewish merchants are individually acting against Germany—They are boycotting German goods.

* * *

¶ Premier Mussolini uses the courts to end a new antigovernment political party in Italy. Nineteen leaders of the Guelphs, an organization recently formed at Milan, are arrested and the two organizers are given suspended prison sentences. The arrested persons are members of the dissolved Popular, or Catholic, party. The original Guelphs were the Papal party which opposed the imperial Ghibbelines in medieval times. But those who sought to bring back the old machine didn't understand Mussolini—Only ultramodern machinery meets his idea of things to be allowed.

Village Actors Play On Moonlit Nights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Great Hucklow, Eng.

TWO things have brought renown to the repertory theater of this little village—first, the ambitiousness of its productions, and, second, the practice of giving performances only when there is a full moon, so that the widely scattered audience can better find their way back to their farms.

The latest production of the village players is "Clive of India," a chronicle play which is said never to have been seen on a stage before.

Philippines Turn Deficit to Surplus By Reorganization

Col. Theodore Roosevelt Reports Economies Made in Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, P. I., March 27—Conversion of a $3,500,000 deficit into a $1,000,000 surplus, balancing the budget, reorganization of the Government along efficiency lines, and a general broadening and stabilizing of the whole economic structure, are pointed to by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, retiring Governor-General of the Philippines, in his report for 1932-33, made public today, as the chief accomplishments of his administration. Colonel Roosevelt is on his way back to the United States after having served as executive here since Feb. 29, 1932.

Rigid economies, entailing, among other things, the discontinuance of unnecessary activities and the reduction of all salaries, made possible, the Governor-General declares, this favorable financial showing.

"The credit for this is primarily due," the Governor-General says, "not to any individual, but to the devoted and intelligent effort of the executive and legislative branches of the Government, which worked in complete coöperation."

Colonel Roosevelt refrained from any direct expression of his attitude on acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting independence bill, but noted that figures, showing the islands would have an unfavorable trade balance of about $44,500,000 without the business of the United States, "assume a very grave significance, in view of the possibility that by accepting the Hawes-Cutting bill the Philippines may become an independent nation without the advantage of free trade with the United States."

Although the islands now show a favorable trade balance, he points out, the excess of exports over imports is confined to its trade with the United States, and deprived of this the balance would swing far the other way.

For sugar, which comprises about 63 per cent of the total island exports, Colonel Roosevelt explains, it is questionable if there can be found any other profitable market. The importance of the sugar industry is shown in the rate of its increased importance, the report declares. In 1929, it says, 32 per cent of the total exports by value was represented by sugar; in 1930, 39 per cent; in 1931, 48 per cent, and in 1932, 63 per cent.

Java, just to the south, he points out, a country which produces sugar more cheaply than the Philippines, is storing 4,000,000 tons.

"If Java cannot sell this less costly sugar," he declares, "how can the Philippines expect to sell theirs?"

"Very evidently," the former Governor-General adds, "the islands must devote immediate attention to developing new markets and diversifying products."

Commenting further on the budget, the Governor-General notes that he was authorized to reduce all or any part of it by 10 per cent if it is found necessary to do so, in order that expenditures may not exceed income.

"It is worthy of note at this time," he says, "when so many nations of the world have signally failed to balance their budgets, that the Philippine Islands, when confronted with this deficit, did not hesitate, but took the necessary steps with clear sight and high courage. This is as fine a tribute to legislative valor and ability as can be cited."

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Things Present

"Why This Helplessness?" on the Editorial page points a fear-ridden world away from material ways and means of solving pressing problems.

Mr. Abbot discusses some of the puzzling situations presented to our lawmakers by beer. "Watching the World Go By" on the back page.

Students of the Bible will enjoy "Ein Karim" on the Home Forum page.

Waddles, our poetical duck, is back on the Children's page.

The letter on the inside back page does not pretend to be anything more than a friendly letter from a worker in Boston to co-workers in the field. The series is, of course, only an experiment.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the following: Progress in Education page with its "Advertising—and You" series, Gardens and Home Building page with its Hobby column, the weekly Radio column, more Ad-O-Grams, and an Editor's Puzzle.

Geneva Notified by Japanese Of Nation's Decision to Quit

Emperor Gives Approval to Withdrawal, but Shows Eagerness to Avoid Policy of Isolation or Non-coöperation in Message to People

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 27—Observers generally believe that even in general outline the significance of today's events cannot be envisaged for some time. The Emperor's rescript announcing Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, however, cannot but be interpreted as meaning that Japan is now prepared to stand or fall on the recognition of Manchoukuo and the maintenance of Japan's dominant position in the Far East.

The League Secretariat was immediately notified of the decision of the Privy Council regarding withdrawal from the League upon receipt of the Emperor's approval.

What this may lead to diplomatic observers cannot yet predict. It is noteworthy, however, that all the documents published today emphasize Japan's determination to avoid any policy of voluntary isolation or noncoöperation with the powers, and also its willingness to shoulder the major burden of maintenance of peace in the Far East.

Some diplomats see the situation still pointing toward an eventual Russo-Japanese conflict and call attention to a sentence in the proclamation of Viscount Makoto Saito, the Premier, warning the people against "subversive doctrines."

The people took the decision calmly, since it has been considered certain. Possibly because of the rain, no crowds gathered in front of the palace during the session of the Privy Council. The press emphasizes the necessity of following the Emperor's commands, as outlined in the rescript, literally, but at the same time expresses concern at the future of the nation's foreign trade and possible developments in connection with the mandated islands.

The notice of resignation is in accordance with Paragraph 3, Article 1, of the League Covenant, providing "any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at withdrawal."

Taxation Burden Placed on Realty Called Too Heavy

In Excess of Relative Importance in Scale of Wealth, Dr. Harris Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 27—Real estate bears the heaviest tax burden imposed in the United States, amounting, in cities of 30,000 or more, to upward of 60 per cent, declared Dr. W. Carlton Harris, professor of finance at the University of Pennsylvania, at the fourth annual Wharton Alumni Institute of Business here.

This burden is far in excess to real estate's relative importance in the scale of national wealth, Dr. Harris said, though having come about by the fact that in the past real estate was the principal item of wealth and, consequently, represented the greatest capacity to pay.

"Today real estate ownership no longer measures ability to pay," Dr. Harris said. "Many of the larger fortunes contain no real estate. The growth of corporate activity, with its ownership represented by shares of stock, and the enormous growth of intangible wealth represented by evidence of debt, have relegated real estate to a minor position in the bulk of the great fortunes."

Dr. Harris states that in hundreds of communities there is no real effort to tax tangible personal property, and there are many instances of evasion of such taxes, while a survey of urban property taxes in nine states shows from 16 per cent to 31.7 per cent of the net rental income is taken by real property taxes.

In suggesting remedies for this inequal distribution of taxes Dr. Harris thinks that they lie in the fields of:

"A reduction of government expenditures by proper government economies; a better administration of the present tax laws on personal property and a revision of tax law to equalize the burden between real and personal property and, finally, a better system of valuation of real property for tax purposes to equalize assessments."

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, professor of political science at Princeton University, also spoke at the institute's session on real estate, stating that home ownership has been discouraged by excessive taxes on real estate. Other forms of taxation, administered by the state, will have to be developed, in the opinion of Dr. Dobbs, and the state will take a larger and larger interest in municipal finances, at the same time assuming certain functions which are now local, such as highway construction or of institutional administration, etc.

Group of Home Owners Seeks Legislative Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., March 27—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has before him today a request from a group of small home owners here, whose properties are menaced by economic conditions, that the State Legislature be held in session until it passes measures to aid owners of mortgaged homes.

The request was telegraphed to the Governor by the Consolidated Homeowners' Mortgage Committee of Sunnyside Gardens, a home-owning community here.

Simultaneously the committee made public the results of a survey of the dwellers in the 563 homes in the community which shows that the incomes of 47 per cent of these families have decreased 69 per cent since 1928; that 27 per cent are in a "potentially critical" situation and that only one out of four homeowners is in circumstances which might justify being rated as in a "relatively sound" condition.

The committee has appealed to the City Housing Corporation, which holds the mortgages on the homes, for a reduction of interest rates from 6 per cent to 4 per cent on first and second mortgages and for a three years' postponement of amortization.

Roosevelt's Plan Of Relief Speeded To Help Jobless

Reforestation and Control of State Aid by Nation Rushed in Bills

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27—Despite opposition manifest last week, President Roosevelt's double-barreled unemployment relief program moved forward speedily today on two fronts.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, jointly with Senators Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin and Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado introduced in the Senate today a bill setting up a new federal administration for the distribution of relief funds and providing it with $500,000,000 for that purpose from the R. F. C.

At the same time, following acceptance of the reforestation relief plan by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, including committee changes embodying his views, the measure was reported out by both House and Senate labor committees. As redrafted the bill makes no essential changes in the original plan except for elimination of the proposed dollar-a-day allowance to the expected 250,000 workers in the proposed "conservation corps."

Relief Bill in Committee

The Senate heard the much-discussed measure explained to it by Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, chairman of the Labor Committee. Instead of $200,000,000 unobligated funds in the Treasury to be used for this purpose, as estimated by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, last week, Mr. Walsh said the director of the budget had only about $140,000,000. This is money previously appropriated for public works, but not yet earmarked for special items.

The Wagner-La Follette-Costigan relief bill was referred to the banking and currency committee.

"This $500,000,000 fund is to be under the control of a Federal relief administrator, appointed with the approval of the Senate," Mr. Wagner explained. He added, in part:

Takes R. F. C. Powers

"Ten days after the relief administrator takes office the R. F. C. will cease to have jurisdiction over the granting of relief advances to the states or municipalities.

"The grants to the states are to be made on the following bases:

"Every state, may upon application, receive an amount equal to one-third of the public money expended by the state and its sub-divisions for relief purposes, during the preceding three month period. Not more than $200,000,000 may be disbursed in this manner.

"In the event that the relief needs of a state are such that it requires additional assistance the federal relief administrator may make a further grant to that state sufficient to provide an adequate standard of relief. Three hundred million dollars are available for that purpose.

"The federal relief administrator may also make grants to the states for the care of transients and to aid coöperative, self-help associations for the barter of goods and services."

Mr. Walsh told the Senate today that the reforestation relief proposal was now approved by the American Federation of Labor.

Both House and Senate Labor Committees reported an amended bill to their respective chambers which had every chance of early passage. By unanimous consent it will be taken up in the House on March 29.

Opposition to the measure, which appeared threatening two days ago, has been largely dissolved and the way paved for its passage by a skillful rephrasing of the original draft of the measure. As it stands now it gives the President more latitude than did the original bill in enlisting a "citizens' conservation corps" from the ranks of the unemployed, while at the same time the grounds for labor's bitter opposition have been removed.

Dr. Rogers Favors Federal Projects To Rebuild Trade

Large Expenditure Backed by Bonds Named Way to Speed Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27—Large expenditures of Government money, provided through capital flotations of "safe, liquid and profitable" securities, according to Dr. James Harvey Rogers, Yale economist, would doubtless provide the private purchasing power so needed for a revival of business.

This money, distributed to the buying public through a program of public construction and reforestation, would accomplish what many seek through currency inflation, and without placing a burden on the bond market, declared Dr. Rogers, who offered his plan as part of a general review of the economic situation.

Private business, he said, can be stimulated in no way except by putting adequate funds in the pockets of the spenders. Effective utilization of the improved financial and "psychological" conditions resulting from the success of the recent banking measures, however, he said, is still in the future.

The first step to prepare for this Government bond issue, he explained, is to provide ample excess reserves in member banks through open-market purchases by the Federal Reserve Banks. Next, he said, banks and other purchasers must be safeguarded against possible loss through depreciation in principal, by making each of the earlier issues at all times redeemable, at the option of the holder, into any one of the later issues which might carry higher terms.

With these requirements met, he said, the banks would gladly use their otherwise idle funds to invest more freely, thus providing money which the Government could put into circulation at once.

The removal of grade crossings, Dr. Rogers said, seems the best single proposal for the public works program, as such work could be started on a few weeks notice in every part of the country. Reforestation and slum clearance, he added, would provide equally excellent but perhaps more restricted fields of public endeavor.

Expenditures for all such public works, he said, should be regarded as the capital outlay that they would undoubtedly be. Hence, he continued, only interest and amortization should be charged to current account.

"The machine, once cranked," he held, "could be depended upon to continue to run under its own power."

In the process of starting the private industrial machine, he pointed out, "our otherwise idle plant and labor will have been temporarily employed in the production of public instead of private capital equipment."

Shoe Workers Go Back to Their Jobs At Wage Increase

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 27 (AP)—Machines buzzed in Haverhill's shoe factories today as 8000 strikers returned to work and joined with their employers in an effort for early production of the Easter shoe business.

Both union leaders and employers said the settlement of the strike over the week-end brought a mutual feeling of satisfaction. All the strikers returned to work at the maximum prices which existed just prior to the calling of the strike on March 6. This meant wage increases ranging from nothing to 50 per cent and also mean that 56 factories were now in agreement with the union.

The workers were prepared for liberal overtime work while the price list was being compiled. The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, which proposed the basis of the settlement, said it would swear in the price experts and pay the cost of their work. This caused Chairman Edward A. Fisher of the board to plan to come here this afternoon officially to supervise the work.

NASHUA, N. H., March 27 (AP)—Approximately 500 shoe workers, who left their places in two Nashua factories last week, returned to work today after the managements agreed to recognize the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and to make wage adjustments in conformity with those to be made in the Haverhill (Mass.) shoe industry.

Colorado Mountain Acts Like Volcano

DURANGO, Colo., March 27 (AP)—Disintegrating Carbon Mountain acted like a volcano for its Sunday visitors but today had resumed its methodical breaking apart. There was a muffled explosion, followed by a puff of gas and steam. Afterward old Carbon belched jet black smoke from a vent near the summit.

Geologists, who have claimed the faulting action of the mountain is due to the burning of an immense subterranean coal bed, thought the explosion was caused by the igniting of a gas pocket in the vein. A strong odor of coal gas and blue vapors have been noticeable throughout the months of action of the phenomenon. The burst of smoke was the first external evidence of the conflagaration apparently raging underneath the peak.

Jewish Protests From Abroad Rouse Ire of Hitler's Party

National Socialists to Start Counter-Boycotts in Germany If Agitation Continues—Washington Seeks to Calm Troubled Waters

Almost at the moment when the German Government has denied the intention of oppressive measures against Jews, and the Washington Secretary of State has assured American Jewry that untoward incidents of the national revolution are now past, comes the report from Berlin that the National Socialist Party, aroused by agitation from abroad, will answer every protest meeting with a protest meeting in Germany and boycott by boycott.

While the repressive tactics of some weeks ago have evidently abated, anti-Semitism is apparently continuing, as witnessed by the tone of newspaper articles, and action to prevent Jews from participating in the courts.

From a British Jewish organization comes a warning to Germany not to set up a class of Jewish "untouchables."

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 27—Unless foreign protestation against alleged cruelty to Jews in Germany ceases the National Socialist Party, well-informed circles declare, will organize a counter movement against Jews here.

For every protest made abroad one anti-Jewish meeting will be organized here.

If German goods are boycotted abroad then Jews will be boycotted in Germany. Should foreign agitation go further, then the National Socialist Party will introduce a law limiting the admission of Jews in such professions as the law and medicine to the proportion of their number in the population.

Jews are particularly numerous in these professions and such action would be a severe blow, for, according to the 1925 census, Jews in Germany are nine per thousand, or 570,000 of 65,000,000 population.

These counter measures are particularly intended, it is declared, to get Jews within Germany to use their influence with "well-intentioned but misled supporters abroad."

The German press has also been

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

France to Insist On Arms Accord Before Revision

Foreign Minister Finds Agency of Conciliation in Four-Power Pact

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 27—France will be willing to envisage revision of peace treaties only after the European political atmosphere has been cleared by settlement of the problem of disarmament. This is the essence of the present French foreign policy as outlined by M. Joseph Paul-Boncour at a dinner yesterday of the Paris section of the International Friendship.

Making the first official statement since the Anglo-Italian-French conferences of last week, the French Foreign Minister hailed the four-power pact as constituting "a new element of preparation for solution of future problems." However, he emphasized France's intention of keeping it within the framework of the League of Nations, saying that "closer and more continuous collaboration between the four great western powers who are permanent members of the Council of the League can only be a powerful aid in settling the questions which concern them."

Declaring that "peace and war are at stake in the months through which we are living," M. Paul-Boncour put successful conclusion of the Disarmament Conference as the most pressing world problem. Praising the MacDonald disarmament plan as containing many elements of France's own proposals, he urged "wisdom of the powers' limiting themselves to the first convention, registering those points on which accord is possible, leaving to a permanent organism of control and negotiation the task of preparing the second stage."

If this were done without entailing the re-armament of any power and without complicating the present situation by raising now such ticklish problems as revision, M. Paul-Boncour indicated that in the calmer atmosphere which would result it would be possible to take up the question of adjusting any injustices of the treaties.

On the economic side, he said, France expected from the world conference "equitable settlement of those debts which weigh heavily on the general economic situation and sometimes even create misunderstandings—surely temporary and which we will do everything possible to render temporary—between nations having a common past and common ideals."

In this connection the Monitor is able to state authoritatively that for more than a fortnight the Daladier Government has been conducting an active campaign to win the Chamber's consent to payment of the postponed American installment. Radicals headed by M. Edouard Herriot want to pay, and certain of the Socialists, including, the Monitor is able to reveal, M. Leon Blum, Socialist leader, also have been won over, but the Cabinet wants to be sure of success before bringing the matter before the Chamber.

Two More Nations Back British Disarmament Plan

GENEVA, March 25 (AP)—Señor Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine delegate to the World Disarmament Conference, today declared adherence to the British disarmament plan proposed last week by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, but said he regarded the first part of the draft dealing with security inapplicable to Latin-American states.

Argentina, he said, desires to contribute to general acceptance of the Kellogg pact and its effective application, and therefore has concluded a similar agreement with a number of South American republics.

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian advisory officer to the League of Nations, said the Canadian Government welcomed the British proposal "as constituting a comprehensive and important basis for taking definite decisions as the first step in a world program of disarmament."

Restored Buying Power Is Declared Need of Business

Industrial Board Says Nation Has Lost More Than Half That of 1929

NEW YORK, March 27—The importance of restoring and mobilizing the nation's purchasing power to bring back business prosperity is emphasized in a report by the National Industrial Conference Board today.

The board finds it encouraging that recent proposals for stimulating business recovery emphasize the significance of steps to make increased purchasing power available to the mass of the industrial population, and stresses the necessity for this as basic to any recovery program. Although the dollar now goes further than it did three years ago, the industrial population of the United States has lost more than half the purchasing power it possessed in 1929, it says.

"Many of the special economic problems that have arisen during the depression have their origin in the fact that industry cannot produce because there is little market for its product," the report continues. "The consequences of lost purchasing power have multiplied in an ever-widening circle. A gain in purchasing power would have salutary effects equally far-reaching in scope."

The board's computations, based on average wage scale reductions, shortening of weekly work time, employment decline and rise in the buying power of the dollar because of falling prices, place the purchasing power available at today's wages and prices at 46.3 per cent of what it was in 1929. This is the first time the extent of this loss has been gauged.

The board's study also shows that industrial wage rates have been reduced 19.3 per cent in this period; working hours have been shortened on an average of 26.9 per cent, and employment volume has declined 43.4 per cent. Combining these factors, it reports that the industrial population as a whole is receiving only 33.4 per cent as many dollars in wage income as in 1929.

'Red' Center Taken By Chiang's Armies

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 27—Nanking has announced that despite Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's absence the anti-Communist armies have overwhelmed the "Red" troops, reaching striking distance at Juichin, Kiangsi Province, which has served the central Soviets as capital since 1927.

The Nineteenth Route army and the Cantonese army coöperated with the three Nanking divisions in the campaign, which is claimed to be the most successful yet undertaken.

General Chiang, who returned to Nanking yesterday, reported that he is anxious to follow up the opportunity of crushing the Soviet state, but that a powerful faction is demanding diversion of additional troops northward to resist an alleged Japanese threat in North China.

Nanking's airplanes are reported to have been highly effective. Whether the campaign is pressed or not the Communist advance has apparently been checked for some time to come.

Long Talks to Friends Stop Chilean Air Debates

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 27 (By U. P.)—Chile's experiment in having congressional debate broadcast by wireless has ended in failure.

The microphone was removed not because the parliamentary debate was "too dry" but because, according to Señor Canas Flores, Conservative Deputy, some of the deputies spoke for hours at a time because they had friends listening on the radio in their homes.

Roosevelt Sets Up Farm Credit Administration

Seven Agricultural Agencies Merged Into One by the President

Saving of $2,000,000

Chief Aim Said to Be to Maintain and Strengthen the Farm Credit Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27—By executive order President Roosevelt today gathered into his hand the tangled and conflicting instruments of farm credit and welded them into one agency, the Farm Credit Administration.

He moved under powers granted in the economy bill as supplementing the Post Office-Treasury supply bill, and unless Congress acts to veto or to expedite the decree the amalgamation will become effective in 61 days.

A saving of more than $2,000,000 is anticipated as a result of the consolidation. At the same time the functions of the Federal Farm Board with regard to further stabilization operations are abolished, thus ending the most extensive purchasing campaign in history which the board conducted without success in depression years in an attempt to prevent the continued drop of farm prices.

Morgenthau at Head

It is understood that Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr. of New York, new chairman of the Farm Board, will head the Credit Administration. While, according to President Roosevelt's message to Congress, the immediate savings will be $2,000,000 it is expected that ultimately much more will be economized.

The main purpose of the emergency order, however, is not merely to save an operating expense. Its chief aim is to maintain and strengthen farm credit, in accordance with the long standing policy of the Federal Government. President Roosevelt pledges his Administration to provide the "maximum of security to present and prospective investors in bonds and debentures resting on farm mortgages or other agricultural securities—all for the purpose of meeting the credit needs of agriculture at minimum cost."

Again in terse phrases, in his message, the President sets forth a broad and sweeping aim of policy, and provides practical machinery for starting it toward effectiveness.

Seven Units Merged

Under today's Executive order, there would be unified the following seven diverse instrumentalities: Federal Land Banks, Federal Farm Board, Joint Stock Land Banks, Intermediate Credit Banks, Agricultural Credit Corporations set up by the R. F. C., Crop Production Loan Bureau of the Agricultural Department, Loan Bureau of the Department of Agriculture to aid local agricultural associations.

This is only the first of a series of Executive orders by which the President will seek economies through consolidations. He expects to save up to $100,000,000 by thus telescoping and simplifying the Federal Government structure, which has spread and grown so widely in recent years.

While Congress gave the power to effect such economies by Executive order, it still retained veto authority and can amend today's proposal. But if the President insists on his own version, it will require a two-thirds vote to override it. Thus every probability is that the proposal will go through integrally, either within the 61 specified days, or sooner by a special expediting act of Congress.

Maximum Benefits

President Roosevelt is making special haste with his economy proposals in order to get maximum possible benefit from the savings. Other Executive orders, cutting veterans' compensation and pay for federal employees are expected within a few days.

Taking these pay and compensation cuts together with the savings made in consolidating and revising government departments, President Roosevelt and his budget director, Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, expect to save in the neighborhood of $700,000,000.

Today's consolidation of farm credit organizations was also preliminary to his program for aiding farm and home mortgage-ridden citizens. Specific recommendations putting the Federal Government behind mortgage holders are expected within a few days, just as soon as the exact interest rate and its connection with future organizations can be worked out.

The refinancing of farm mortgages will take place through the Farm Credit Administration established today. Whether home mortgage readjustment will also come under this one roof is yet to be determined, but there are many who favor unity.

President's Message Reorganizing Nation's Farm Credit Agencies

The text of the President's message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 1, Title 3, of the act entitled "An Act to maintain the credit of the United States Government," approved March 20,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

'Respectability' Of Beer Appears To Be Challenged

Hotels and Drug Stores Expressing Opposition to Semblance of Saloon

Drug stores and hotels of Greater Boston are ready to sell beer, if legislation permits, but not at soda fountains nor in tap rooms—only in bottled form and in dining rooms strictly as an accommodation to guests and customers.

Such was the consensus of hotel managers and druggist concerns, large and small, when asked what they would do if control measures now before the General Court were passed authorizing the sale and consumption of beer on their premises.

They were vigorous in their opposition to the return of any semblance of the saloon, and indicated they would take steps of their own to guard against such return for the protection of their individual businesses.

Legislation or no legislation the Statler management came out flatly against the institution of a tap room. "We don't want it nor do we want to see the saloon back again," the management stated. "We would serve beer in the dining room, however, to keep our customers who might go elsewhere to be so accommodated."

While the question of where and how beer may be sold is still debated in the Legislature and because of the extreme uncertainty which surrounds the whole problem of beer sales, the Statler is expending very little for equipment to meet its dining-room demands for beer. Actually, it expects to do most of its business in bottled liquors.

Other hotels emphasized their distaste for the tap room and the saloon, declaring that they increase the problems of hotel life and take away from the respectability which many of the better hotels are trying to maintain for their guests.

Where beer will be handled, the main function would seem to be to accommodate and perhaps keep customers who might go somewhere else to purchase other commodities or eat their meals where liquors are available. Little support was found for the theory that beer will be commercially profitable in itself.

Among the druggists there is the tendency to step cautiously on the liquor question despite any action the legislators may take for or against open beer sales. They were found seriously weighing the advisability of sacrificing what they consider "respectability" to beer sales.

One of the largest druggists declared emphatically that his class of patrons would not stand for beer sales in his store over the soda fountain and to attempt it might put him out of business.

Another of the chain druggists was seriously perplexed over the problem of beer.

"I don't know where this beer problem is going to lead us to," he said. "But I'm going to think of my business first and wait until I am certain that the public absolutely wants beer before I sell it.

"Just because the legislators legalize the sale of beer doesn't mean that I am obliged to sell it. As for keeping my customers away from the doors of competitors, I don't believe many of my competitors are considering beer sales.

"We have certain fundamental policies which we are bound to observe to maintain the good will of the majority of our customers. We will hesitate to sacrifice this good will for the sake of beer sales, bottled or otherwise."

The emphatic stand of druggists and hotel keepers is taken to indicate a strong undercurrent of sentiment in industry, as a whole, against the saloon. The tendency seems to be to await public opinion before taking any steps to use any of the privileges which legislators may grant in the way of liquor sales.

As one druggist put it, "We can't afford to go ahead with beer sales until we ascertain in some way whether our customers as a whole are in favor or against them."

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Realty Owners Urge Lower Mortgage Rate

First mortgage rates charged home and small apartment owners are "unfair, burdensome, inequitable and excessive," the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association declared in a resolution unanimously adopted yesterday at a mass meeting of taxpayers in Tremont Temple. It was pointed out that in paying the present rate, the real estate owners are paying a larger rate to the mortgagees than the mortgagees are receiving from their other investments of no higher security.

In petitioning the Legislature to take action on the high rate, the group voted 4 per cent as a fair charge for first mortgages. More than 400 attended the meeting, at which speeches were also made in support of a legislative investigation of the city administration.

Mooney to Use Trial As Pardon 'Lever,' His Defense Holds

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27 (AP)—Seemingly caught unprepared by Judge Louis H. Ward's order for a new murder trial on an unused indictment for Tom J. Mooney, convicted preparedness parade bomber, officials declined yesterday to say what procedure would be followed in bringing the 16-year-old case once more into court.

Gov. James Rolph Jr., who last year refused Mooney a bitterly fought-for pardon, said at Sacramento there was nothing before him calling for comment. The State's Attorney-General, Mr. U. S. Webb, in San Francisco, said he would await official advices from Judge Ward before making a statement.

The legal situation is this:

Mooney was convicted of murder for the parade bombing here in July, 1916, and is serving a life term. Ten persons were killed by the bomb, and separate indictments for the different deaths were returned. He was convicted on one, eight were dismissed and one never was disposed of.

There still is pending against Mooney that murder charge that never was pressed—or dismissed. Mooney had been sentenced to death, although his sentence later was commuted, and the single charge remained on the court records.

The Mooney defense forces, still fighting for a pardon, have asked for trial of this count in the belief that Mooney will be acquitted, and that, while this will have no legal effect on the previous conviction, it may be a moral lever in forcing reconsideration of his many petitions for pardon.

Monitor News Radiocasts

The daily news radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor are now being heard over two stations instead of one as formerly.

The new schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" follows:

Noon, 12 to 12:15, over Station WBZ.

Evening, 6 to 6:15, over WHDH.

May 1 Is Last Call On Motor Inspection

One-fourth of the automobiles on Massachusetts highways are operating with one or both brakes defective, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, declared yesterday in pointing out the necessity of the fourth periodic inspection of motor vehicles which is now under way. The closing date of the inspection is May 1.

Although Mr. Ryan said the inspection may be a hardship to some motorists, he added that the public is entitled to road protection. He urged a "'new deal' on our highways, especially for the children, the aged and the infirm who need our protection most—and how about a little less 'hoarding' of road courtesy and consideration."

Industrial Home Chief Honored At Anniversary Fete

Superintendent Elliot Reviews 40 Years' Work at Institution

"I came here much as any other man has, looking for help," explained Mr. Oliver C. Elliot, since 1903 superintendent of the Boston Industrial Home, 17 Davis Street, who was honored last night at the home's anniversary celebration.

More than 40 years ago Mr. Elliot first entered the home. He was taken into the office department, and worked his way up. "So, you can see," he remarked, "that I am an example of what we do for men who come to us without money or prospects, but with the desire to better themselves."

Mr. Elliot, having made this brief outline of his own connection with the home, dwelt on the work which is being done. There are now about 87 men and 27 women being cared for. All are asked to contribute a certain amount of work in return for their lodging, but there is really only enough to keep 35 men busy. "The others," explained Mr. Elliot, "are sent out to look for work and perhaps pick up a little money in odd jobs."

Mr. Elliot called attention to a handsomely decorated, framed parchment which had been presented to him. Donated by some of those in the home, it paid tribute to the fine work which he has done during his long term as director. According to Mr. Elliot, this tribute is a "real proposition."

The superintendent also told of some individual cases which have come to the home. At present a former newspaper artist is repaying his lodging by doing house chores. In his spare time, however, he has done several pastel murals of Biblical subjects, which now decorate the main hall of the home. "He is also doing some quite original window cards, a thing which he never thought of in the days when he was working steadily."

The work of spiritual guidance was stressed as most important by Mr. Elliot. Food, clothing and other things are necessary, he said, but it is the realization that one does not "live by bread alone," which he felt should be brought out. No one who comes to the doors of the Home is investigated, he said.

"Our desire is to be of service," he continued, "and if we started investigating in an efficient and thorough manner, we would probably drive away those whom we now help."

Mr. Elliot has found that in general the men who come to him for help are honest. He felt that men who are used to being suspected may need nothing so much as a little confidence to regenerate them. And it has been his experience that the general run of men react well to such confidence.

As to the return of beer, Mr. Elliot declared that in "the old days," about 70 per cent of those who came to the home were the result of alcoholic intemperance. Today, the percentage is negligible. "Let them bring the saloon back," he said, "but put the saloons on Beacon Hill and out through the Newtons, where people seem to be in favor of liquor. Don't set them up in the poor districts where people will drink who cannot afford to. I hate to think of the mess that will ensue from the many evils which the return of the saloon may bring with it."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy with slowly rising temperature; minimum tonight near 35; moderate shifting winds, mostly westerly.

Maine: Fair tonight, probably followed by light rain or snow Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and warmer tonight; Tuesday occasional light snow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight, probably followed by light rain, with slowly rising temperature Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds, becoming southwesterly and increasing by Tuesday; fair weather tonight; Tuesday overcast, probably followed by light snow.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair Monday, rain Tuesday or Wednesday, possibly beginning as snow over north portion, then generally fair until about Saturday, when rain is again probable; slowly rising temperature Tuesday and Wednesday; colder Thursday, warmer by Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	38	46	Montreal	30	40
Bismarck	24	44	Nantucket	62	72
Boston	37	40	New Orleans	64	80
Buffalo	26	32	New York	30	40
Calgary	24	32	Norfolk, Va.	62	72
Charleston	46	70	North Platte	36	40
Chicago	40	40	Philadelphia	38	48
Cincinnati	36	46	Phoenix, Ariz.	32	64
Denver	38	64	Pittsburgh	40	44
Eastport, Me.	28	42	Portland, Me.	50	78
Hatteras	44	58	Raleigh	30	38
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Mar. 26	72		St. Louis	34	40
			St. Paul	40	54
Helena, Mont.	28	48	Salt Lake City	48	56
Huron, S. D.	30	39	San Francisco	50	68
Jacksonville	52	70	Santa Fe, N.M.	40	58
Kansas City	40	64	Seattle	54	60
Key West	72	84	Tampa	52	62
Los Angeles	50	68	Washington	48	56
Memphis	52	62	Wichita, Kan.	42	70
Miami, Fla.	64	80	Williston, N.D.	32	36

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 27.

B—Maximum March 26.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:04 p. m., Tuesday 12:18 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:34 p. m.

Gas Tax Diversion To Cities Protested

Protests against diversion of $10,000,000 of the gasoline tax from the highway fund to cities and towns were voiced last night at a meeting of commercial and passenger automobile owners at the Hotel Statler. The diversion recently was proposed to the State Legislature by the Joint Committee on Way and Means.

Five speakers on the program were heard over station WEEI of Boston and WTAG of Worcester. The economy of the proposed measure was denounced by all five speakers who were Mr. Joseph A. Conway, general counsel of the Massachusetts Liberty Associates; Mr. Russell A. Harmon, Mr. Louis Perrini, director of the New England Road Builders' Association; Mr. Harry F. Stoddard of the Automobile Clubs of Massachusetts, and Mr. Thomas J. Spellman of the Massachusetts Petroleum Industries Committee.

Conservation Week Activities Advocated

Conservation interests in Massachusetts are calling attention to a proclamation issued by Gov. Joseph B. Ely on Jan. 23 setting aside the week of April 3 to 7 as "Conservation Week." During this period, public schools and other educational agencies, civic associations, and all organizations interested in the public welfare, are urged to direct attention of the people to the need of conserving and increasing the natural resources of the State.

The proclamation told of the State Department of Conservation's work in protecting and propagating fish and game, in forest protection and in reforestation. Equally as important are the conservation efforts of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Public Works, Metropolitan Commission, and division of Public Parks, Governor Ely pointed out.

Clamor for Saloon Proves Forecasts Of Drys Correct

Even before preparations are completed in Massachusetts for the sale of beer and light wines in whatever form the legislators may prescribe, the anticipated demand for the return of the saloon is heard.

Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr., is one of the first to raise his voice in the hue and cry which drys warned against when they declared, "Give them beer and wine and the next thing they will want is hard liquor and the saloon."

Mr. Thomas E. Barry, Representative of East Boston, joined the Senator in the offensive at a meeting of South and East Boston residents, which was called primarily for the discussion of matters pertaining to the payment of rents and heating bills, but which developed in part into a rally for the saloon. In a moment of zeal, Mr. Langone hailed America as a saloon-made country whose riches came through the midium of liquor revenues.

Both the Senator and Representative expressed keen disappointment at the proposed state-control liquor system.

Other evidences of the movement to bring back the saloon were seen at a meeting of more than 150 former members of Bartenders' Union 77 and the receipt of 250 applications for reinstatement.

Opposition to the state's entry into the liquor business was also expressed by Mr. B. F. Cushing, manager of the Statler Hotel, at a meeting of the Boston Hotel Association, only on a different basis.

Boston Jews Protest Injustice in Germany

A protest against the treatment of Jews in Germany took the form of a two-division conference in Boston yesterday, attended by 5000 Greater Boston Jews meeting in two different temples. The 500 organizations represented spoke in behalf of 100,000 persons.

The actual purpose of the conference was to make final arrangements for a demonstration to be held at Faneuil Hall, April 3. Several distinguished speakers expressed their condemnations of the outrages allegedly perpetrated in Germany. Mr. Samuel Kalesky, chairman of the Boston branch of the American Jewish Congress, presided at the main meeting in Temple Mishkan Tefila in Roxbury.

Miss Esther Andrews of the Executive Council summed up the opinion of speakers when she declared, "Despite the watchful censorship of the Hitlerites, there is available a record of atrocities that have been perpetrated on innocent Jews. It is a shock to civilized people that 18 years after the World War, at a cost of 20,000,000 lives, it is possible for a large portion of a great people like the Germans to lapse into barbarism in its attitude toward a small law-abiding minority of its citizens." Mr. Elihu D. Stone, assistant United States attorney, was another speaker charging the Germans with "vandalism."

Art-Aware Public Aim of Exhibitions

Awakening the public to the value of art in industry and in daily activities is the object of exhibitions, lectures and radiocasts for Art Week in Boston, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce.

Business organizations, retail stores, women's clubs, museums, art galleries, art schools and art groups are combining this week to focus the attention of the community upon this subject.

Exhibitions at the Chamber building include various forms of commercial art, advertising, publishing and design. The major session of the first Boston Conference on Design and Packaging is to be held tomorrow evening at William Filene's Sons Company auditorium, at which Mr. Joseph Sinel of New York City is to speak on "Design for Greater Value."

Exhibitions of oil and water color paintings are on display at Jordan Marsh Company gallery; a special program of lectures is being given during the week at Filene's. A complete flower show, with the 14 miniature homes prepared by the Massachusetts Garden Clubs, is on view at R. H. White Company from today to Wednesday, inclusive. The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs plans a meeting, open to the public, Wednesday from 2 to 4 p. m., at 31 St. Stephens Street, which includes a talk by Mrs. Katherine Osborn on "Art in Life in China and Japan," together with an exhibit of Oriental objects.

Maryland Ratifies

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 27 (AP)—Maryland's General Assembly gave its approval March 24 to the "lame duck" amendment to the federal Constitution.

Events Tonight

Meeting, Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants; accounting forum, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Lounge, 6:45.

Annual meeting and dinner, Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Recital, Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 8.

Art Week program, Vesper George School of Art; lecture on "Expressing Personality Through Interior Decoration," by Mr. Harold F. Lindergreen, assistant director of school, 44 St. Botolph Street, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Play reading, clubhouse, 8:15.

Students' meeting, talk by Representative George Demeter of Boston on "Filibuster and Dilatory Tactics," Atherton Hall, 7.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Soviets on Parade," film, at 1:00, 2:40, 4:25, 6:10, 7:30, 8:40 p. m.
Wilbur—"An Amazing Career," 8:30.
Plymouth—"Teatro del Piccoli," 8:30.

Events Tomorrow

Harvard University: Illustrated lecture on "The Art of the Medieval Pilgrimages," by Prof. A. K. Porter, Fogg Art Museum, 4.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture on "The Maple Tree," 9:10; lecture on "Reptiles for Pets," 10 and 2:30, lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Museum open to public daily, 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Kiwanis Club: Meeting, talk by Mr. Ralph DePalma, automobile racer, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Oomen's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Lecture on "Albania—Key to the Balkans," by Dr. C. Telford Erickson, clubhouse, 2:30.

March Sewing Meeting, Zonta Club, Hotel Statler, 5:30.

Luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston, speaker, Mr. Robert L. Johnson, vice-president and advertising manager of Time, Inc., Fortune and Architectural Forum, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Annual meeting, Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, society's house, 3.

Last lecture in series on "Current Events," by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, auspices Elizabeth Peabody House Association and Chestnut Hill Committee, Copley-Plaza, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, 2:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Spanish art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Luncheon: University of Pennsylvania Club, University Club, 12:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 3:00.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; sixteenth century French engravings; and modern illustrated books.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Fifteenth and early sixteenth century German prints; etchings and engravings from the Museum Collection; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including some drawings from the Loeser Collection and some Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; Special Exhibition, water colors by modern American artists.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Paintings and sculptures by Sam Thal. Through April 5.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors. Through April 1.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Streets—Oils and water colors by Mary A. Greenwood and Arthur F. Musgrave. Through April 1.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition Room: Stained glass windows, cartoons, prints, etc., through the courtesy of Joseph G. Reynolds Jr., of Reynolds, Francis & Rhonstock; supplemented by books and views from the collections of the Boston Public Library. Through April 2. Children's Room: Examples of the art of Kate Greenaway; alphabets and picture books, almanacs and birthday cards. Through March 31.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Engraved portraits from the Athenæum's collection. Through April 15.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano. (No closing date assigned.)

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen, and water colors by Marion Monks Chase. Through April 1.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Modern Prints. Through March 31.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Animal etchings colored in oil, by Stark Davis. Also wood engravings by Thomas Nason. Through April 1.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of caricatures representative of all countries and the foremost caricaturists. Also small group of Museum ivories.

Scherver Studio, 065 Boylston Street—General print show.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings and sculpture in the "Boston Salon of Allied Arts." Through March 30.

The Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel—Flower paintings by Nelly Littlehale Murphy. (No closing date assigned.)

Fine Arts Theatre, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue—Paintings by Adolph Aissen. Through month of March.

Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury Street—Photographs by Dr. Eliot F. Porter and Dr. Charles V. Seastone. Through April 1.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings by Janice Thompson. Also objects of art from many lands, lent by Mrs. Curtis Guild. Through month of March.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Drawings by Homer Ellertson and silver-points by Thelma Wood. Through month of March.

Jordan March Company Gallery, Ninth Foor, Jordan Marsh Company Annex—Exhibition by Contemporary Artists of New England.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibitions of etchings, engravings and mezzotints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Mary Brewster Hazleton. Through April 8.

Brick Oven Tavern, 40 Joy Street—Water colors of Cape Cod by Maurice Biscoe, miniatures by Genevieve M. Thomas.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Flower paintings by Edna Ellis Baylor. Through April 7.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by Frederick Garrison Hall. Through April 10.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Annual Members' exhibition. Through April 8.

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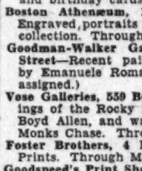

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Drys Sidetrack Beer Legality To Save Prohibition

Energy and Funds Are to Be Concentrated on Defeating Repeal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27 — Dry leadership here, intent primarily on defeating ratification of the prohibition repeal amendment in the several states, has virtually decided to treat the issue of beer legality as entirely secondary.

Not only do they consider it more important to concentrate their energies and funds against repeal, but many among their ranks consider legalized beer as a powerful ally in defense of prohibition. They do not particularly relish the prospect of having brewers for allies and certainly there will be no open fraternizing between the two groups, but many of the drys see no gain in fighting an interest which may do them more good than harm.

If legalization of beer proves successful in ending bootlegging and in satisfying the American thirst for some alcoholic stimulant, it would unquestionably take the pressure off the repeal movement, while if it should bring back the saloon with all its sordidness, it would tend to disgust the public with the whole repeal proposition. Either way, as the drys see it, they stand to gain from legalization of beer and wines.

In addition, it is being rumored here that brewers have already withdrawn their support from the wet organizations, now campaigning for repeal, and that in the near future their lobbying funds will be spent to secure not only retention, but also strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. The reason is obvious. So long as beer and light wines are the only legal alcoholic stimulants, the producers of these products will have a monopoly on the legal market.

Reports of this type have become so persistent here of late that counter reports have emanated from wet sources calculated to frighten the brewers into supporting outright repeal. It is being suggested that drys are likely to carry 3.2 per cent beer to the Supreme Court, where it will be declared illegal; also, that if repeal is defeated, drys will regain control over Congress and once more outlaw beer.

Chances of getting a Supreme Court decision against the new beer and wine are generally conceded to be extremely thin, however. Officials at the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, who will administer the new law, are of the opinion that it will be impossible to get a test of its constitutionality in the Supreme Court, and some dry leaders agree it is extremely doubtful it either can or will be contested before the highest bench.

It would appear most plausible therefore, that dry forces and the brewers will soon, strange as it may sound, find themselves working toward the same end, i. e., defense of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Even Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, has stated there is no doubt that "the legalization of beer will help us in our fight against repeal and against the saloon."

Music

Kreisler

Mr. Fritz Kreisler gave his second recital of the season in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, with Mr. Carl Lamson providing his usual able support at the piano. The program traversed Bach's Concerto No. 2 in E major, the Medielssohn Concerto, three Paganini Capriees, the violinist's "Malagueña" and his transcriptions of Dvořák's "Indian Lament" and "Slavonic Fantasy."

Not a very thrilling program on paper, except for the Bach; but when Mr. Kreisler plays, some beauty, some emotion, unobserved before or forgotten, usually emerges from the music. So it was with the Mendelssohn Concerto yesterday. If the artist could hardly discover new beauties in this score, he did restate the old ones in such a way that they seemed fresh and appealing. This was accomplished, too, without distortions in the reading, but merely by a complete realization of the real loveliness of the score, without a suggestion of sentimentality. The flair for style so conspicuous here had had another manifestation in an utterance of the Bach in which clarity of design compensated for a tendency to scraping in the first movement.

These performances constituted the major joys of the afternoon. One would prefer on Mr. Kreisler's programs less of the Paganini sort of thing: not only because the music is meretriciously displayful, but because technical dexterity is not the artist's strongest point. There was an audience of good size, for these days, which rendered deserved homage to the player and lingered for the customary after-recital. —— L. A. S.

Manhattan String Quartet

In the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, last night, a concert was given by the Manhattan String Quartet (MM. Rachmael Weinstock and Harris Danziger, Julius Shaier and Oliver Edel). The concert—one of those made possible by the beneficence of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge—was largely attended and warmly applauded.

These young players, brought together and coached at the Neighborhood Music School of New York by Mr. Hugo Kortschak, perform in public without recourse to the printed notes. Whether the liberation of the player's attention from the necessity of turning pages fully compensates musically for the inevitably added slightly apprehensive tension must remain in doubt.

Certainly yesterday's performance betrayed no hesitancies and revealed a finesse of ensemble which players unable to keep so constantly watchful an eye upon one another might not so quickly have attained. By the same token, however, it hinted, here and there, at the danger of falling into an overmeticulous preoccupation with mechanical delicacies of precision, with loss of vitality at the music's core. Yet these signs were not so numerous as to impair the extraordinarily favorable impression given by the concert as a whole. In Beethoven's C minor Quartet, opus 18, No. 4, in Debussy's Quartet and in two shorter fragments, Glazunoff's "Interludium in modo antico" from his Five Novelettes, op. 15, and Mozart's B flat Rondo (K. 159), the group played with admirable intelligence and spirit, with tone that could be keen-edged and firm, or warm and flexible. Their quick response to changes of mood and feeling, the wide scale of their tone palette, stamped them as a quartet to be reckoned with.

Most successful in conveying the dark beauty, the tenderness, the terse vigor and dry humor of Beethoven's quartet, they failed to clarify sufficiently the sharply etched and acidulous first movement of Debussy's. The fault was partly one of balance; the first violin failed to bite clearly enough above the heavy chords of the supporting instruments. Yet the Andantino was played with an enchanting perfection of balance, with an unbelievably delicate beauty of muted tone, that restored the listener's confidence that here was a quartet of exceptional attainment and promise. ——

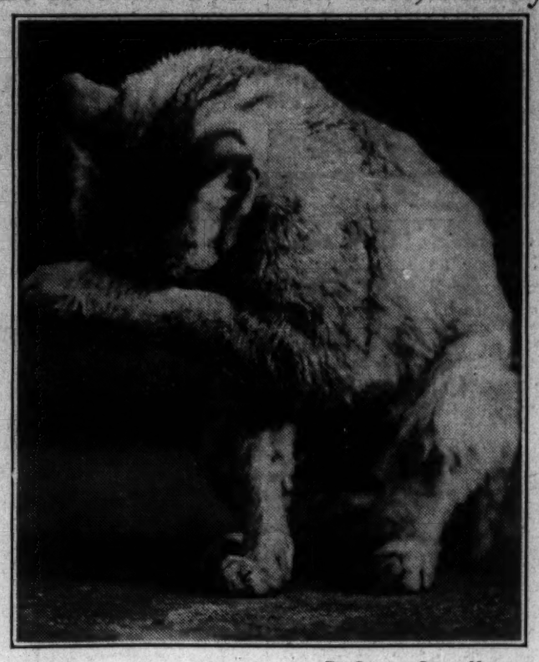
Ruth Culbertson

A young pianist well known to Boston audiences, Miss Ruth Culbertson, gave her second recital of the season Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall. A small but appreciative audience heard her. It is a measure of the hidebound conventions that govern the making of programs that so small an innovation as that by which Miss Culbertson began with one sonata and ended with another, separating the two with a group of those shorter pieces with which most recital programs peter out, struck the experienced concertgoer with the force of a revolution. Actually the idea is a sensible one, and provides a harmonious and dignified balance that might well be more frequently adopted.

The sonatas Miss Culbertson chose were Chopin's in B minor and Beethoven's in C major, opus 2, No. 3. Her playing of the latter it was that gave the more pleasure, that more happily suited the manner to the matter. Clarity and healthy grace, the strength that derives from an admirable inherent sense of rhythm and from an evident appreciation of the music's logic—these qualities served well Beethoven's early sonata. To the impassioned romanticism of Chopin, however, she could not fully rise. Her performance was careful, clear, musical, happily free from the fantastic distortions oft perpetrated in the name of rubato. Yet her treatment of melody had not always the fluidity of the true Chopin cantilena; a certain rectangularity at times marred it; at others, its shading seemed arbitrary. Her rendering of Chopin's emotional outbursts, while vigorous enough, lacked the passionate eloquence of inner compulsion. But there were stirring and charming minutes. Most pleasing was the Scherzo, in which she combined a delightful fleetness of finger with a rhythmic grace which too few players achieve here.

Among the shorter but equally exacting pieces that remained, Miss Culbertson played most imaginatively Debussy's "Le Vent dans la plaine" and Ravel's "Ondine." In both of these her admirably developed technique (better in finger passages than in chord sequences) stood her in good stead. She was warmly applauded. S. S.

Be Sure and Wash Your Ears, Tommy



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'SLICKIN'' UP FOR THE PARTY

For Sheer Nonchalance Take a Cat Busy at Its Ablutions—It's Perfect.

Little Willie says he doesn't see just why he should have a pussy set up to him as an example of what good little boys should do to keep nice and clean. Pussy, he says, will spend an hour washing up and then go for a nap in the coal bin.

Repeal in Finland Declared Failure In Proving Worth

Every Wet Promise Made in the U. S., Says W. C. T. U., Was Made There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., March 27—A dark picture of the results of one year of prohibition repeal in Finland, reported by temperance workers in that country, was offered as a caution to the United States today by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, when anti-liquor rallies were held in thousands of communities under leadership of local unions.

"Every wet promise made in the United States was made also in Finland," says the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in a statement based on reports made by its Finnish colleagues. "Every such promise has turned out to be disastrously false.

"The progress of temperance has been set back half a century and the same old grave situation that always follows the unlimited distribution of liquor confronts the Finnish people. Repeal in this country will mean only more drunkenness, more crime, more poverty and not a single roseate hope of the wets will appear to cheer the gloom."

"Finnish wets promised repeal would decrease the alarming crime of that country. The crime condition is now more alarming than ever before, with a noticeable increase in homicide and manslaughter. The number of prisoners in jails has increased since repeal.

"There is more drunkenness, although the statistics appear to show a slight decrease. The reason is that the Finnish police have gone back to the old custom of the police in every liquor country, i. e., not to arrest 'drunks' unless they are obstreperous.

"Repeal of prohibition was promised to be an effective factor in restoring the value of the Finnish money. Nothing of the sort occurred.

"Finnish wets blamed prohibition for high taxes; a year after repeal the Government taxes are just as high as ever.

"Unemployment was not solved by repeal, despite promises. The farm problem supposed to be solved by repeal in Finland is more serious than ever."

Boston Art Notes

Harvard Society

Undergraduates with little or no training in the art of painting or drawing have been asked to contribute to the current display at the Harvard Society for Contemporary Art. The visitor, forewarned that the pictures are by amateurs, is agreeably surprised at the skill and invention revealed by the students. We must maintain, however, our customary skepticism in the name of critical balance—most exhibitions run to a low level, amateurishness is more common than most people suspect. The somber atmosphere of art galleries instills admiration and even respect, often when it is not due.

The work by the students runs both to conventional mannerism and modernistic convention. The young have many sources of inspiration and they follow the path of their peculiar temperaments in the choice of style. One painter has acknowledged the recent tendencies toward emphasized design, simplification of planes, mild abstraction. His pictures strike the eye for their determined patterns; the observer may remark casually at influences of Cézanne, Picasso, etc., but it is a far cry, for both those artists demand close study and painstaking process. Superficially, one may assimilate an idea from them but the results remain superficial. The young artist must be praised heartily for his determination to paint, and must be encouraged to go ahead. He must, however, above all else, be urged to work at the canvas from within, to build a sound technique, to use his colors consistently. Discipline, study, is the next step, and we recommend it strongly to the two or three undergraduates who paint as though the practice meant something to them deeply. Those who proclaim them, at this tender age, as geniuses may be doing them an injury.

Fogg Museum of Art

An excellent collection of aquarelles by outstanding American water colorists may be seen at the Fogg Museum of Art. They are of neither New England vintage nor Parisian; they exhibit independent tendencies in other geographic locales. Mr. John Marin is one exhibitor. There are some who relegate him to the hit-or-miss school, while others see in that lawless spotting of colors something deep and esoteric. Another painter is Demuth, calculating planes, ordering his design with neatness and precision. Another, Mr. Charles Burchfield, makes very personal commentary upon the American scene by painting his water colors for emotional implication rather than for optical gratification. Each of these craftsmen uses the medium with conviction, knowing when to begin and when to lay down the brushes.

D. A.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

George E. Gebelein Jr., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Douglas Anderson, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Priscilla Lewis, Nashville, Tenn.
Mrs. T. A. Thorp, Dorchester, Mass.
T. A. Thorp, Dorchester, Mass.
W. A. Stone, Los Angeles, Calif.
Lewis Parkhurst, Winchester, Mass.

Sunday

Mrs. Sibyl Sammis MacDermid, New York, N. Y.
James G. MacDermid, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mignonette Starkweather, East Orange, N. J.
E. V. Starkweather, East Orange, N. J.
Glenn S. Crockett, Ashtabula, Ohio.
Mrs. R. L. Michie, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Grace I. MacIntire, New Rochelle, N. Y.
M. B. MacIntire, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen Osgood, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. L. C. Twohey, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. C. E. Harton, New Haven, Wyo.

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Port Authority Seeks Charge on Lighterage

Oral arguments in the so-called lighterage case whereby the Boston Port Authority and other interested parties seek to have the railroads serving New York make a charge for the expensive lighterage service that is now provided free, are to be heard before the full Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, May 22, Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority, has announced.

The recent examiner's report on this case favored Boston and the oral arguments comprise the last set in the lengthy proceedings prior to the decesion of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Squall Blamed in Crash Of Plane Into House

OAKLAND, Calif., March 27 (AP)—A fast moving storm was blamed today for the transport airplane crash which caused 13 fatalities near here Saturday.

Only three of those killed were in the plane, including Pilot Noel B. (Jack) Evans, considered one of the best "tough weather" fliers in the country.

The others were at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Arisa. The entire Arisa family—parents and four children—was killed. The plane struck the Arisa house, exploded, and burned it and one other dwelling.

Speedy Removal Of Nationalism Is Economist's Plea

Dr. Viner Says Full Solution of Issues Rests in World Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 27—Economic problems of the United States must be attacked on an international front, it was declared by Dr. Jacob Viner, professor of economics at University of Chicago, speaking at the University of Cincinnati current affairs institute Saturday night.

Courage and hope were awakened by recent action on internal problems, said Dr. Viner, but the barrier of nationalism must be struck down.

The approaching world economic conference will provide the opportunity for demonstrating whether this is true, he said, providing, of course, that all of the world's statesmen will not place national interests ahead of harmonious international welfare.

In discussing the coming conference. Dr. Viner said, "If a substantial contribution to world recovery is to be made through international coöperative action, certain minimum results must be produced by the conference."

First, he said, the weight on debtors and on the international monetary mechanics of the burden of international debts, private as well as public, must be lightened.

A general and substantial reduction of tariff barriers was the second accomplishment which Dr. Viner outlined as a necessity for the economic conference.

"A stop must be put, through international agreement, to the process of deflation which has been progressively putting an end to business activity by rewarding it with losses instead of gains," Dr. Viner stated, as the third necessary step.

"Fourth," continued Dr. Viner, "the restoration of international capital movements should be facilitated, but under regulation, so as to check improvident and dishonest borrowing, and to check, also, any marked trend toward disproportionate international flow of capital into short-term investments subject to call at convenient moments.

"Fifth, and probably most important of all," Dr. Viner concluded, "there should be earnest endeavor to bring about a restoration of international confidence and good will in the political sphere."

Advertising Called Not Expense Item

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—"More and more great and successful companies are coming to look upon advertising not just as an expense item but as an integral part of their financial setup, declared Mr. Brooks Hering of Time magazine, in an address at a meeting of the Charlotte Rotary Club.

Mr. Hering declared that because of the enormous decline in the purchasing power of the masses, advertising in 1933 will seek a quality market primarily, where the unit of profit is highest. The speaker cautioned "those companies which have arbitrarily reduced advertising appropriations to conform to 1932 sales."

Advertise to those who are able to buy today, Mr. Hering urged.

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Binghamton, N. Y., Capitol Theatre Building	Phone: 2-4621
Birmingham, Ala., Empire Building	Phone: 3-0159
Boston, Mass., American Mutual Building	Phone: Kenmore 6400
Bridgeport, Conn., Newfield Building	Phone: 3-6139
Brockton, Mass., Chamber of Commerce Building	Phone: 626
Buffalo, N. Y., 122 Pearl Street	Phone: Washington 5381
Burlington, Vt., 192½ College Street	Phone: 2444
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Rochester, N. Y., Barr & Creelman Building	Phone: Maine 6646
Springfield, Mass., Tarbell-Watters Building	Phone: 2-1149
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Worcester, Mass., Central Building	Phone: 5-2518

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Q-3

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Jewish Protests From Abroad Rouse Ire of Hitler's Party

(Continued from Page 1)

urged to adopt more active measures to fight foreign propaganda. While the Government will do all in its power to see the law maintained it will not prevent National Socialist activity if "within legal limits," and foreign protests continue.

Meanwhile the Ministry of Propaganda which is naturally actively concerned with this issue is expected to show even greater activity in its national awakening work as the result of the Hitler-Goebbels conversation yesterday at Berchtesgarten in Bavaria.

Step to Consolidation

A decree which may result in an important step in the political consolidation of Germany as well as an immediate gain for the present National Government parties is now awaiting only Cabinet approval for application.

The National Government, anxious to consolidate powers locally as well as nationally, has already developed plans whereby political party representation in all landtags and local councils, will be revised not by new elections but reorganized, according to the vote polled by the Reichstag election March 5. This new cleaning-up process would be applicable everywhere except Prussia where the local elections on March 12 gave the National Government required majorities.

Fascist Control Widened

By such means control by national government parties is assured almost everywhere. As an example of how to proceed the case of Bavaria is given semiofficially, which results in the Nationalists and National Socialists together obtaining a majority of 69 in 128 mandates, since they also obtain the seven Communist mandates canceled.

Appointment of one new secretary in Prussia, new governors in five provinces and a number of new police presidents in important cities like Berlin, Hanover, Breslau and Potsdam, most of whom are National Socialists, also guarantees to strengthen support of these administrations for the Government.

Lest anything of the Weimar constitution should remain, the Thuringian minister of education has removed from the entrance to the National Theater at Weimar the bronze plaque which indicated that there the German National Assembly gave the German people a republican constitution.

Anti-Semitism Continues

Meanwhile the German newspapers, all of which are today either directly controlled or indirectly influenced by government policy, concentrate attention upon foreign, especially American, protests against reports of anti-Jewish activities in Germany and are satisfied that the wave of agitation abroad has abated.

At the same time, while here, save for isolated incidents, there is very little persecution of Jews, yet anti-Semitism continues in a form which cannot avoid race prejudice. Thus, while it is officially declared that persons and property of every German, regardless of race, will be protected, uniformed members of the National Socialist organization sell in Berlin streets pamphlets entitled "Jews demand Hitler's murder."

The Volkische Beobachter, National Socialist organ, in an editorial on the reports of foreign journalists, said, "It is a miracle that after restoration of the rights stolen from Germans in politics and culture nothing has happened to the Jews in Germany. In view of their 14-year open abuse of Germany Jews deserved quite other terms."

Such views, together with incidents to the effect that the Bavarian National Socialist commissioner for justice decrees that Jewish judges will not be intrusted with criminal cases indicate how race prejudice continues to express itself.

American Jews Assured By Hull of Recognition Of Rights in Germany

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27—In a telegram based upon evidence from American diplomatic officials in Germany, and designed to soothe aroused opinion in the United States and the Reich alike, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, tells American Jewry that mistreatment of their kin in Germany has virtually ceased.

Mr. Hull last night informed Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York and Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia that whereas there was for a short time considerable physical mistreatment of Jews, "this phase may be considered virtually terminated." He also says that there was also some picketing of Jewish shops, and instances of professional discrimination, but adds that "these manifestations were viewed with serious concern by the German Government."

The official statement from the new Secretary of State, one of the first positive diplomatic acts of his term, is considered here to be admirably calculated to lessen the international tension which had grown up around Hitlerism's antisemitic issue. Incidentally, Mr. Hull believes that one of the main considerations is to prevent reprisals against Jews in Germany as a consequence of the world outcry which has been stirred up. His telegram was manifestly aimed chiefly at this objective.

Better Than Boycotts

Mr. Hull's confidence in the sincerity of orders and statements issued by the Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler and Vice-Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, is believed to be more effective in investing those officials with a sense of international responsibility than would have been boycotts and angry protests.

Following pleas from their leaders, and reinforcement of the regular police, the American Embassy in Berlin reported much greater stability to Mr. Hull. He concluded:

"The feeling has been widespread in Germany that following so far-reaching a political readjustment as has recently taken place, some time must elapse before a state of equilibrium could be reestablished. In the opinion of the Embassy such a stabilization appears to have been reached in the field of personal mistreatment, and there are indications that in other phases the situation is improving.

"I feel hopeful, in view of the reported attitude of high German officials and the evidences of amelioration already indicated, that the situation which caused such widespread concern throughout this country, will soon revert to normal. Meanwhile, I shall continue to watch the situation closely, with a sympathetic interest and with a desire to be helpful in whatever way possible."

Constructive Help Offered

This statement is believed in Washington to give an inkling of Mr. Hull's diplomatic potentialities. When the affair came to a head a week ago he immediately realized that a firm hand in ordering an investigation of the German atrocity stories by American diplomats, and then a conciliatory hand in accepting the official assurances, were the best combination to work out the situation constructively. Since his main goal was the continued well-being of Jews in Germany, he refused to be rushed into hasty action. At the same time, he maintained firmness, and will in the future investigate any story which comes up in order to maintain the same just balance.

His stand may have somewhat cut under the nation-wide Jewish protest meetings scheduled for this evening, but Mr. Hull wishes to reassure Jews that they have his constructive help in every effort which will genuinely benefit their kinsmen.

German Plea for Justice Must Cover All Classes, Jewish Board Declares

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27—Unanimous decision to work for a world-wide recognition of the viewpoint that the freedom and justice demanded by Germany as a nation must also be accorded by Germany to its own citizens, Jewish and non-Jewish alike, were adopted by the Jewish Board of Deputies, representing Jews throughout the British Empire, after a lengthy secret debate here yesterday.

The meeting refrained from urging Jews to boycott German goods, though the president, Mr. Neville J. Laski, said he himself is "not going to lift a finger to stop it." The reason Mr. Laski gave for this decision was that boycotts are "spontaneous outbursts of indignation which would lose their value if organized."

Mr. Laski declared that while wishing the German people well, the Jewish Board of Deputies has determined to do its utmost to prevent formation of a class of Jewish "untouchables" in Germany. "We desire to see the German people on the high road to tranquillity, happiness and prosperity, but we must insist that German citizens and denizens of the Jewish faith march shoulder to shoulder along that road on one and the same status with non-Jewish citizens and denizens."

Meanwhile, the Jewish community here is seriously perturbed at reports published in responsible newspapers, giving detailed denials to Capt. Hermann Goering's assertion that Jews are not being officially discriminated against. His statement that if German Jews could keep themselves "within certain limits," nothing would happen to them is contrasted with an official order that no Jewish judges will henceforward be allowed to preside in the criminal courts of Bavaria, and that no Jewish public prosecutors will be allowed to appear in behalf of the State of Bavaria, and that no Jewish judges will be allowed to sit in any Berlin courts after pardon.

The Daily Herald answers the challenge of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda in the Hitler Cabinet, to produce more than "a single Jew" fatally injured during the national revolution by naming three. The Manchester Guardian's special correspondent cites many cases of violence and robbery committed on Jews all over Germany.

From Warsaw comes news of two official protests submitted by a Polish Minister to Berlin in which a total of 101 instances of alleged maltreatment of Polish Jews are cited. The Polish consulate at Berlin is reported as saying that these are probably only a fraction of the actual cases, as a majority of the victims dare not complain to the police.

Vilification of Germany Similar to War Years Seen by Foreign Minister

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BERLIN, March 27—Baron Konstantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, today sent the following cablegram to Cardinal O'Connell of Boston:

"According to newspaper reports representatives of the Roman Catholic clergy will take part in large protest meetings at Madison Square Garden in New York, and elsewhere, tonight against alleged pogroms against German Jews.

"I beg to assure your eminence that such allegations are devoid of all foundation.

"The recent national revolution in Germany, which aims at stamping out the Communist danger and cleansing the public life of Marxist elements, has proceeded with exemplary order. Cases of disorderly conduct have been remarkably few and trifling.

American Reports Denied

"Hundreds of thousands of Jews carry on their lives throughout Germany as usual. Thousands of Jewish stores are open every day. Big Jewish newspapers, like the Tageblatt and the Frankfurter Zeitung, appear daily. Synagogues and Jewish cemeteries are unmolested, contrary to reports circulated in America.

"These reports, which have included a fantastic rumor of a St. Bartholomew's massacre proposed for the night of March 4, evidently emanate from sources which desire to poison the friendly relations between Germany and the United States, and to discredit the new National Government of Germany.

"I would deplore it if the Catholic clergy should lend a hand in action against Germany's good name."

Cites Proof of Discipline

In an earlier statement the Foreign Minister broke his customary silence to decry what he considers "the deliberate, sudden rebirth of the vilification campaign conducted during the World War against the German Government." He declared in part:

"If at the beginning of the national revolution certain excesses may have been committed by isolated individuals, then that is certainly regrettable. At the same time it must be said that never in history did a revolutionary unheaval occur like that which now is completed in Germany without an accompaniment of certain hardships.

"According to my opinion, the German people gave proof of their tremendous discipline by the fact that such arbitrary individual acts took place only in a few cases, and even then only in comparatively mild form."

"You will yourself," he declared, "have noticed that the energetic appeals by the Reich's Chancellor and Minister Goering (Capt. Hermann Goering, Minister without portfolio), who several days ago decreed severest penalties for such like arbitrary acts by individuals, were thoroughly and unqualifiedly successful and that no more cases of authorized procedure became known.

"As concerns Jews, I can only say that their propagandists abroad are rendering their coreligionists in Germany no service by giving the German public, through their distorted and untruthful news about persecution and torture of Jews, the impression that they actually halt at nothing, not even at lies and calumny, to fight the present German Government."

Caution at Railroad Crossings Demanded

A warning that a campaign would be started against motorists who fail to "Stop, Look and Listen" at grade crossings unless more caution was exercised at these dangerous points was sounded by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in announcing the motor accident record for the last week.

Mr. Ryan reported that a total of 17 fatalities resulted from automobile accidents during the week ending March 27. This was seven more than in the preceding week and six more than in the corresponding period last year. Six of the fatalities occurred at railroad crossings. A total of 57 persons were convicted of driving while under the influence of liquor. The number of licenses and registrations suspended or revoked totaled 1144.

Higher Wages—Higher Rates

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 27 (By U. P.)—The Government permission to raise electricity rates was obtained by the local subsidiary of the Electric Bond & Share Company of New York March 24, after several months of discussion. The increase is contingent upon payment of higher wages by the concern.

Dr. Hibben Urges Loyalty to Self

Every individual must establish his own standards in estaolishing his philosophy and be loyal to himself and to what he believes, Dr. John Grier Hibben, former president of Princeton University, said in a Ford Hall Forum address last night.

Answering a question from the floor as to how a man can live up to his belief should he be a nonbeliever in warfare and refuse to fight after the Government has armed and drilled him, and prepared him for action, Dr. Hibben declared that he had great sympathy for a man who obeys his conscience in refusing to fight though ordered to do so. "It is terrible to be a minority of one, but history has thus been made," he said.

Mr. George W. Coleman presided. He said that the present season probably will close April 16. The 25th anniversary banquet of the Ford Hall Folks will be held April 25, it was announced. Dr. Harold J. Laski, formerly of Harvard University, and now professor of political science at the University of London, will speak next Sunday on "The Crisis in Democratic Government."

Massachusetts to Enter Sea Freight Controversy

Permission was granted today to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by the United States Shipping Board too intervene in the three ocean rate complaints filed with the board by the Boston Port Authority, it was announced by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman.

The three complaints allege that certain steamship companies have lower rates to New York than to Boston, on specific commodities moving from Mediterranean ports, the West Indies, and South America. Hearings on these cases are expected to be held in Boston and New York during the months of April, May and June.

Guy Files Bank Suit To Obtain $1,750,000

Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks, has filed with the Worcester Superior Court a suit to recover $1,750,000 from officers and directors of the closed Bancroft Trust Company of Worcester. The bank is an affiliate of the Federal National Bank.

Commissioner Guy filed the suit following a report by the Worcester county grand jury that there was no evidence of irregularities on which to base an indictment. The jury returned a "no bill" after an investigation of the trust company. It is Mr. Guy's allegation, however, that "the directors repeatedly resorted to fictitious and colorful loans to avoid the provisions of the law." Among the directors named in a suit filed by the liquidating agent of the Bancroft Trust Company are Mr. Edward L. Logan of Boston; Mr. Michael Phelan, ex-Congressman, and Mr. Starr Parsons, a Lynn attorney. They are defendants in a move to recover $15,000 on a note they are alleged to have signed and discounted.

A total of $9,000,000 in suits and cross suits against the Federal National Bank and affiliated state banks is now being sought. The other banks include the State National Bank of Lynn, Brockton Trust Company, Lawrence Trust Company and Inman Trust Company, Cambridge.

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CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
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DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
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GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
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NORTH SHIELDS: 3 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 2 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate.
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
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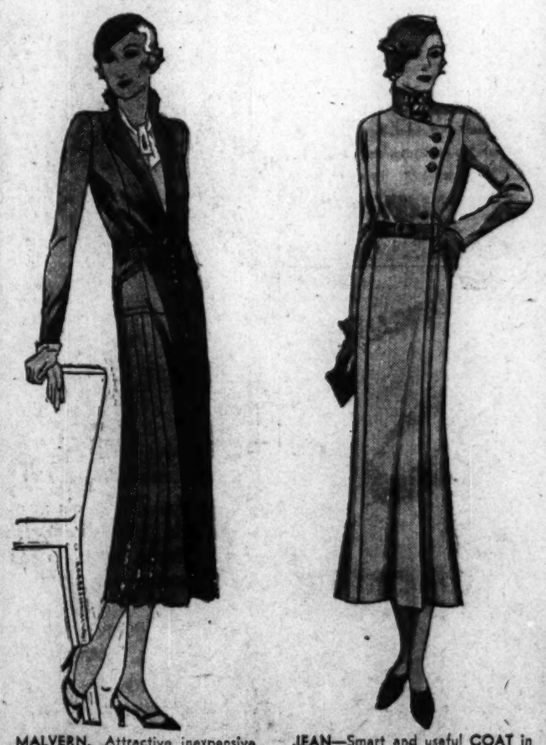
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Roosevelt Sets Up Farm Credit Administration

(Continued from Page 1)

1933, I am transmitting herewith an executive order reorganizing the agricultural credit agencies of the United States.

This executive order consolidates in one agency—the farm credit administration—the functions of all present federal organizations which deal primarily with agricultural credit, namely, the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the functions of the Secretary of Agriculture with regard to loans in aid of agriculture, and those of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pertaining to the management of regional agricultural credit corporations.

The functions of the Federal Farm Board with regard to further stabilization operations are abolished by the order.

A better coördination of the agencies involved in our agricultural credit system will produce a more uniform program for agricultural credits and will result in substantial economies.

A saving of more than $2,000,000 is the immediate effect of this order. Further substantial savings are anticipated.

Important as are the foregoing, of greater and controlling importance is the maintenance of the long-standing policy of the Federal Government to maintain and strengthen a sound and permanent system of coöperative agricultural credit, subject to federal supervision and operated on the basis of providing the maximum of security to present and prospective investors in bonds and debentures resting on farm mortgages or other agricultural securities—all for the purpose of meeting the credit needs of agriculture at minimum cost.

The Executive Order

The text of the executive order to which Mr. Roosevelt referred, as made public after his message had been read to an attentive House, follows:

Reorganizing Agricultural Credit Agencies of the United States

Whereas Sections 401 and 403 of Title IV of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, as amended by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1933, provide:

"Sec. 401 The Congress hereby declares that a serious emergency exists by reason of the general economic depression; that it is imperative to reduce drastically governmental expenditures; and that such reduction may be accomplished in great measure by proceeding immediately under the provisions of this title.

"Accordingly, the President shall investigate the present organization of all executive and administrative agencies of the Government and shall determine what changes therein are necessary to accomplish the following purposes:

"(a) To reduce expenditures to the fullest extent consistent with the efficient operation of the Government;

"(b) To increase the efficiency of the operations of the Government to the fullest extent practicable within the revenues;

"(c) To group, coördinate, and consolidate executive and administrative agencies of the Government, as nearly as may be, according to major purposes;

"(d) To reduce the number of such agencies by consolidating those having similar functions under a single head, and by abolishing such agencies and/or such functions thereof as may not be necessary for the efficient conduct of the Government;

"(e) To eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort; and

"(f) To segregate regulatory agencies and functions from those of an administrative and executive character.

May Make Transfer

Sec. 403. Whenever the President, after investigation, shall find and declare that any regrouping, consolidation, transfer, or abolition of any executive agency or agencies and/or the functions thereof is necessary to accomplish any of the purposes set forth in section 401 of this title, he may by executive order—

(a) Transfer the whole or any part of any executive agency and/or the functions thereof to the jurisdiction and control of any other executive agency;

(b) Consolidate the functions vested in any executive agency; or

(c) Abolish the whole or any part of any executive agency and/or the functions thereof; and

(d) Designate and fix the name and functions of any consolidated activity of executive agency and the title, powers, and duties of its executive head; except that the President shall not have authority under this title to abolish or transfer an executive department and or all the functions thereof.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority so vested in me, and after investigation, it is found and declared that the following changes in executive agencies and the functions thereof are necessary to accomplish the purposes set forth in Section 401 above recited, and it is hereby ordered that:

Functions Abolished

(1) The functions of the Secretary of Agriculture as a member of the Federal Farm Board, and the offices of the appointed members of the Federal Farm Board, except the office of the member designated as chairman thereof, are abolished.

(2) The name of the Federal Farm Board is changed to the Farm Credit Administration.

(3) The name of the office of chairman of the Federal Farm Board is changed to governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and he is vested with all the powers and duties of the Federal Farm Board.

(4) The functions of the Secretary of the Treasury as a member of the Federal Farm Board, and the offices of the appointed members of the Federal Farm Loan Board, except the office of the member designated as Farm Loan Commissioner, are abolished, and all the powers and functions of the Federal Farm Loan Board are transferred and vested in the Farm Loan Commissioner, subject to the jurisdiction and control of the Farm Credit Administration as herein provided.

Transfers Made

(5) There are transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Farm Credit Administration:

(a) The Federal Farm Loan Bureau and the functions thereof; together with the functions of the Federal Farm Loan Board, including the functions of the Farm Loan Commissioner;

(b) The functions of the Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture, and the secretaries thereof, under executive authorizations to give aid to farmers, dated July 26, 1918, and any extensions or amendments thereof;

(c) The functions of the Secretary of Agriculture under all provisions of law relating to the making of advances or loans to farmers, fruit growers, producers, and owners of livestock and crops, and to individuals for the purpose of assisting in forming or increasing the capital stock of agricultural-credit corporations, livestock-loan companies, or like organizations, except public resolution No. 74, Seventieth Congress, approved December 21, 1928, providing for the Porto Rican hurricane relief commission;

(d) The crop production loan office and the seed loan office of the Department of Agriculture, and the functions thereof;

Functions of R. F. C.

(e) The functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its board of directors relating to the appointment of officers and agents to manage regional agricultural credit corporations formed under Section 201 (E) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932; relating to the establishment of rules and regulations for such management; and relating to the approval of loans and advances made by such corporations and of the terms and conditions thereof.

Federal Farm Board by Section 9 of the Agricultural Marketing Act are abolished, except that such functions shall continue to be exercised to such extent and for such time as may be necessary to permit the orderly winding up of the activities of stabilization corporations heretofore recognized under authority of such section, and the governor of the Farm Credit Administration shall take appropriate action for winding up at the earliest practicable date the activities of such corporations and all affairs related to the exercise of such functions.

(7) The records, property (including office equipment), and personnel used and employed in the execution of the functions hereinbefore transferred are transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Farm Credit Administration.

(8) The sum of $2,000,000 of the unexpended balances of appropriations made to the Federal Farm Board by public resolutions No. 43 and No. 51 of the Seventy-second Congress shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury, which sum shall be in addition to the other savings to be effected by the Farm Credit Administration as a result of this order.

Enexpended Balance

(9) The unexpended balances of appropriations to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, and the Federal Farm Board for salaries, expenses, and all other administrative expenditures in the execution of the functions herein vested in the Farm Credit Administration shall be transferred to and vested in the Farm Credit Administration as a single fund for its use for salaries, expenses, and all other administrative expenditures for the execution of any or all such functions without restriction as to the particular functions for the execution of which the same were originally appropriated. All other appropriations, allotments, and other funds available for use in connection with the functions and executive agencies hereby transferred and consolidated are hereby transferred to and vested in the Farm Credit Administration, and shall be available for use by it, for the same purposes as if the Farm Credit Administration were named in the law or authority providing such appropriations, allotments, or other funds.

(10) All power, authority, and duties conferred by law upon any officer, executive agency, or head thereof, from which or from whom transfer is hereinbefore made, in relation to the executive agency or function transferred, are transferred to and vested in the governor of the farm credit administration.

(11) The governor of the farm credit administration is directed to dismiss; furlough, transfer, or make other appropriate disposition of such of the officers and employees under his jurisdiction and control as are not required for the proper execution of the functions of the farm credit administration.

(12) The governor of the farm credit administration is authorized to execute any and all functions and perform any and all duties vested in him through such persons as he shall by order designate or employ.

(13) The governor of the farm credit administration, by order or rules and regulations, may consolidate, regroup and transfer offices, bureaus, activities and functions in the farm credit administration, so far as may be required to carry out the purposes to which this order is directed, and may fix or change the names of such offices, bureaus, and activities and the duties, powers and titles of their executive heads.

This order shall take effect upon the sixty-first calendar day after its transmission to Congress unless otherwise determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 407 of the act cited above, as amended.

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The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FISCAL SUBCOMMITTEE

Left to Right: Henry Boissard, Hans Blau, Herve Leroy, Dr. Herbert Dorn, Paul Peperon, Sir Percy Thompson. At Extreme Right is J. B. Ryan, Chairman Banking Institution in the United States, and at Extreme Left, Mitchell B. Carroll of the Rockefeller Foundation.

League Experts See How to Avoid Double Taxation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—Double taxation should be abolished by developing fundamentals of international law "to avoid it in an adequate and practical manner," according to Dr. Herbert Dorn, chairman of the Fiscal Subcommittee of the League of Nations, which is studying the subject in this country. Dr. Dorn also is president of the German Supreme Court of Finance.

Speaking at a luncheon by the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, sponsors of the subcommittee's visit, to welcome the group to this country, Dr. Dorn asserted that although the work of the subcommittee has already brought about bilateral treaties aimed at reducing double taxation, the practice still continues on a large scale.

"Every effort should be made to develop principles and methods in national and international law to avoid it in an adequate and practical manner and to promote a greater sense of mutual confidence between the fiscal authorities and the taxpayers," he declared.

The subcommittee, which arrived here last Friday, will conduct private hearings during the week at the Social Science Research Bureau. They will interview business leaders here and will also visit Washington. The committee has been studying taxation data gathered from 35 countries under a grant of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Frigidaire Advertising

NEW YORK, March 27—Frigidaire Corporation, controlled by General Motors, announces that two-thirds of its advertising appropriation for 1933 will be allotted to daily publications and that no funds will be spent on radio broadcasting.

Argentine Cultural Institute Aids Relations With Americas

Group of 2500 Students and 36 Teachers Does Much to Promote Mutual Understanding

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27—If the people of Argentina do not in time acquire a more sympathetic understanding of United States customs and ideals the fault will not be that of the Argentine-North American Cultural Institute of Buenos Aires. Organized three years ago the institute today includes 2500 students of all ages and some 36 teachers.

Following the Sacco-Vanzetti trial in Massachusetts, Argentina was flooded with deleterious propaganda. To correct this situation the cultural institute was organized by a group of Argentines far-sighted enough to appreciate that, for more reasons than one, cordial relations were essential.

Only Argentines were admitted to the organization at first. Later, when the movement became firmly established, a number of Americans were included in the membership. How strong has been their interest, likewise that of the American Ambassador and members of the American Consulate, Señor Enrique Gil, Argentine jurist visiting Washington, explained yesterday.

Statesmen, lecturers, writers and others, he said, have talked before the students and members of the organization, explaining the position of the United States in the world's affairs and its relations with Latin-America particularly.

The far-reaching effect of these talks and the English course the pupils have pursued have, he said, influenced many pupils to travel north for a more extended study of North American social customs. In New York they obtain valuable assistance from the Institute of International Education.

The funds for carrying on this work in Buenos Aires are supplied, according to Señor Gil, by an endowment, contributions, fees from members and pupils, and a subsidy from the University of Buenos Aires.

Harvard to Celebrate Founding of Unit

Meetings at Harvard University commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Graduate School of Business Administration have been arranged. The speakers are to discuss the responsibility of education in meeting current problems confronting American society and business.

The first meeting will be held at the new Memorial Church at Harvard on the evening of April 10, the principal speakers to be Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, and Mr. Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Business School.

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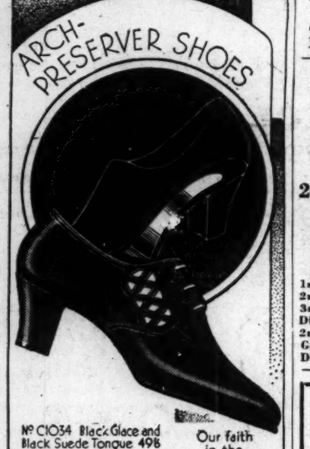
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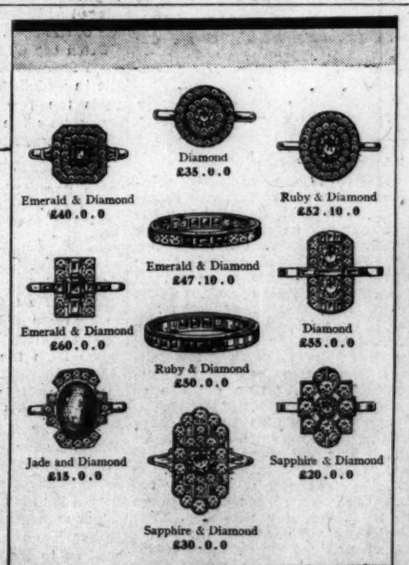
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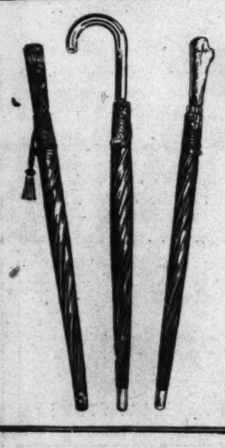
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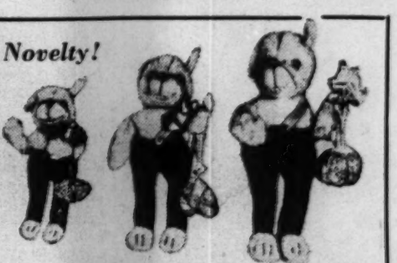
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Germany's Wagner Anniversary

By ALFRED EINSTEIN

Berlin

WAGNER has relieved German operatic managers of all anxieties for the season of 1933. At the moment they need not worry over the state of German and foreign opera, or whether there are any new composers of importance. They give us nothing but Wagner, and make a merit of doing honor to a great genius. No opera house in Germany could fail to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of the master. During the weeks round about Feb. 13 there were therefore not only Wagner performances, Wagner cycles, Wagner revivals, but also lectures and articles on Wagner, Wagner festivals and Wagner exhibitions. The most important celebrations were held in Leipzig, Wagner's birthplace. There were photographs which showed how utterly bored some of the official guests of the festival must have been.

Berlin was equally thorough. The Städtische Oper gave a revival of "The Flying Dutchman." The conductor, Herr Fritz Stiedry, the artists with Herr Wilhelm Rode at their head, Herr Carl Ebert the producer and Herr Caspar Neher the scenic artist were all responsible for the astonishing cohesion which characterized the whole performance. It was a celebration in the genuine sense.

The Staatsoper unter den Linden gave the so-called German version—the only right one—of "Tannhäuser," without the Paris trimmings of 1861. The performance, under the management of Herr Jürgen Fehling, appeared unhampered by the scenic directions laid down by Wagner. The "Sängerkrieg," the festive procession of the guests, and the last act before the gates of Wartburg acquired an almost solemn, medieval aspect, without any loss of their effectiveness, strength and beauty. Herr Otto Klemperer, as conductor, gave full power to the orchestral parts. It was a pity that only the minor rôles were allotted to first-rate singers and that the chief rôle in particular should have been so inadequately filled. "Tannhäuser without a Tannhäuser! In Germany good heroic tenors are as rare as dramatic sopranos. Is it necessary to mention that, owing to the political tension in Berlin, this performance gave rise to the most violent "Kulturpolitischen" explosions? And that there were many critical Salomes who immediately demanded the head of the director?

* * *

To satisfy the Teutonic love of thoroughness the Staatsoper gave a performance of Wagner's second opera, "Liebesverbot." We shall probably be spared his first opera, the "Feen," though "Rienzi" is to follow. It is known that Wagner himself dubbed this "Liebesverbot" a youthful folly, that it survived one badly prepared and precipitate performance in 1836 in Magdeburg, and that though efforts were made to insure a performance in Paris, Wagner finally withdrew it. It was resuscitated in Munich in 1923. Though the work does not enrich a repertory, it is a valuable contribution to a full knowledge of Wagner.

For what did Wagner make of his text, taken from Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure"? He seems to have followed the main points and yet ignored the Duke who, in Shakespeare, controls and readjusts the action of the play under the disguise of an incognito. Wagner unravels the situation with a revolution. The action of the play serves him as a glorification of frank materiality and as a mockery of Puritanism. The work is also consciously international, or rather anti-national. Of the music, which is in sharp contrast to that of the "Feen," he writes: "I made no effort whatsoever to avoid echoes from French or Italian music. . . . Only he can become master who composes neither in French, Italian or even in German." Alas, it is not a question of simple echoes! All the worst French and Italian mannerisms of 1830 find a common meeting ground in this music. How unoriginal was Wagner the musician in those days!

* * *

Yet the genuine Wagner existed even then. The pendulum may swing wildly but the pendulum is there. I am not speaking of the melodic presentments, possibly of "Tannhäuser," nor the surprising, overvirtuosity of the technique of the "Remembrance-motif." The poet and the musician in Wagner were, in spite of all routine, still wholly immature. The theatrical side of him stood revealed in all its vigor. He was quite right when he spoke later of "the vivid and in many ways daring conception of scenic effects."

The Berlin performance with Herr Erich Kleiber reduced the work to half its length, and made a short opera buffa out of a long comic opera with the principal character completely changed. In spite of this there was plenty of color and life, and the Berlin public were not a little astonished at this Wagner.

The Staatsoper also brought out a youthful work of Mozart's—one which is not a "youthful folly"—"Idomeneo" arranged by Dr. Richard Strauss and Dr. Lothar Wallerstein, director of the Vienna Opera. "Idomeneo" shows Mozart as a perfectly mature musician. He has scarcely written anything more beautiful as pure music; but the dramatist in him is not yet awakened. Drs. Wallerstein and Strauss endeavored to remedy this shortcoming, but overdid it. With new music to all the recitatives, Dr. Strauss has turned "Idomeneo" into an entirely different style of opera; it is no longer an opera of Mozart's but more like one of Gluck's. Apart from other alterations there is a new Finale. However, with Herr Leo Blech conducting and Frau Helge Roswänge in the title rôle, the performance was very effective.

* * *

A revival of Berg's "Wozzeck" with Herr Kleiber achieved only a single performance. This was in December. It is, from a cultural-political point of view, an interesting fact that no director would dare to give a public performance of this clever work today.

The Städtischen Oper was content with productions of Flotow's "Martha" in gayer apparel, an operette, Offenbach's "Prinzessin von Trapezunt," Weber's "Freischütz" and Strauss's "Salome." The last was a failure from start to finish, but "Freischütz" presented us with two triumphs of décor. "Martha" was able to boast of really fine singers, Mme. Maria Ivogün and Herr Koloman V. Patáky.

In Dresden Herr Fritz Busch introduced a short-lived opera of Herr Arthur Kusterer's. As Wagner did with "Measure for Measure," so Herr Kusterer has turned Shakespeare's "As You Like It" into an opera. At times he takes advantage of lyrics from Shakespeare's magical comedy-arabesque, or uses the spoken dialogue, minus Malvolio, while sentimental and robust scenes alternate. The sentimental becomes elegiac and long winded in style, while jazz does duty for comedy. It is inconceivable how the Dresden Opera, which is one of the best and richest in traditions, could accept and produce such a work.

Düsseldorf presented a one-act opera with three scenes, "Der Rossknecht" by Winfried Zillig, a young composer and pupil of Schönberg's. The text is based on an original play by the Austrian peasant-dramatist, Richard Billinger. Freiburg and Koburg paid homage to Italian musicians. At Freiburg, it was Silvio Luzzatto and his "Judith," and at Koburg, Francesco Malipiero's three-act opera, "Das Geheimnis Venedigs") (The Secret of Venice) Malipiero has rarely written anything more eautiful. The first rise of Venice, her early greatness ("Le Aquile di Aquileia"), her light-hearted gayety at the time of Goldoni and Gozzi ("The False Harlequin"); her char... and finally her decline of today ("Die Raben von San Marco," a pantomime)—all these form a series of scenes with the simplest and strangest music. Perhaps Malipiero will win recognition in his own country by way of Germany!

David Edstrom, Sculptor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE studio of Mr. David Edstrom, sculptor, was recently the scene of unusual activity directed toward an unusual end. In a white mist of plaster dust, assistants were busy making casts of some 60 pieces of Mr. Edstrom's sculpture, which, when approved by him, were shipped to Iowa State University at Iowa City, for temporary exhibition. When the Edstrom Building, plans for which have been made, is erected, the university will have as nearly complete a collection of the Swedish-American sculptor's work as it is possible to assemble in one place.

Purchase of the sculpture and funds for the building have been made possible by an anonymous donor. Such a demonstration of appreciation seldom comes to an artist during his lifetime, and to so independent a sculptor as Mr. Edstrom, almost never. What sort of man is this whose work has been thus singled out? For the Edstrom Building is to be the first of a series of buildings, each housing the work of an American artist, centering on the Fine Arts Building to be erected with funds given by the Carnegie Foundation.

* * *

Mr. Edstrom's sculpture has a rugged strength, a feeling of having come from the earth, that we expect from good Scandinavian art and that would have a strong appeal for the vigorous Nordics of the corn belt. But underneath the forms of his portraits and figure conceptions, Mr. Edstrom has wrestled for nearly 30 years with the problem of defining and interpreting the change which American transplantation has brought about in European man. His conception, "Man Triumphant," which has occasioned many published articles during the last two decades, is more than just another idea for a monument—it is a deeply felt New World motif which has never yet taken final form in this artist's thought but has, none the less, colored all his work.

"In European art and life," says Mr. Edstrom, "'Fate' has been the great protagonist. But on American soil man can walk and grow erect, superior to his 'fate.' The great fact of the New World is man triumphant."

As farm laborer, newsboy, mechanic, Mr. Edstrom grew up in the middle West, where he had been brought as a child from Sweden. He made his way to Europe, worked close to Bourdelle, studied the great Rodin and modeled incessantly. The sculpture for which Edstrom gained European fame included a great deal of portraiture, much of it done in Sweden. Replicas of these portraits are among the works purchased for Iowa State University. These alone would mark him a master of plastic form, so thrillingly do they marry vigorous modeling to sensitive perception of character.

* * *

When some of these earlier works were shown here recently for the first time, they provoked astonishment and admiration and led to new portrait commissions. But the most interesting thing revealed by that exhibition was the subtle development Mr. Edstrom's conceptions had undergone in Los Angeles, remote from the ferment of modern European art. The later studies for "Man

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Head of a Little Girl," by David Edstrom.

Triumphant," the portraits and poised figures of this period reveal a quiet strength and dignity.

Mr. Edstrom believes America to be on the threshold of a new era of creative activity to which the agrarian middle West will make a great contribution. A. M.

Chinese Art in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

THE Philadelphia Museum of Art has placed on public view for the first time its entire collection of Chinese art, which traces art development in China from 200 B. C. to the dawn of modern times. The oldest pieces shown are primitive tiles with crude, barbaric animal heads traced upon them. Pottery also comes from this early period.

Three galleries are devoted to the exhibition. In the first, the most important exhibits are the marble sculptures purchased from the Siren collection, and the fine stone slabs used as tomb linings, and taken from a tomb of about 600 A. D. These slabs, dark gray in color, are of particular interest as they belong to a period from which there are virtually no extant paintings and drawings. Since these forms of art were produced on silk or paper they have almost all disintegrated, leaving the record of Chinese draftsmanship only in such compositions as those traced on the stones.

Line drawing on stone is said to have been the earliest form of Chinese sculpture, relief having developed later. While both these forms are incorporated in an over-door lintel, the engraved rather than the modeled line is used exclusively in the tomb walls. Yet these also show two distinct trends of the time, one toward conventionalization of decorative forms, and the other toward graceful naturalism. Centered in one of the slabs is a fight between the dragon and the tortoise, which indicates the evolution of the dragon that became the imperial flag emblem of China. In its early stages as here shown, it resembled a snake-like octopus rather than a fantastic beast.

* * *

The tomb linings are thought to have come from North China, by the testimony of the coiffures and costumes worn by the figures in their tracery. These figures are treated with great dignity, some in pure, naturalistic line; others against an intricate background of lavish conventionalized design using flora and fauna for motifs.

The central feature of the first gallery is a collection of tomb pottery figurines from Honan, so arranged as to reproduce scenes of the life of the time.

From the Oswald Siren collection come four Buddhist marbles, exquisite in modeling. One, especially, reveals the fine flow of movement brought by the great but unknown Chinese masters to the sculptural concept.

The second gallery features a large floral tile faience medallion found at a palace gateway; heroic wood figures of Buddhist origin, and paintings of the Sung and Ch'ing Dynasties.

* * *

The third room reconstructs the interior of a Chinese scholar's study in the reign of Emperor Chien Lung in the eighteenth century, and was taken from the palace of Chih Lo Fu in Peiping. There are black-lacquer walls paneled with landscapes painted in gold and surrounded by floral scrolls in many colors. On the scholar's massive desk are all the fittings used by a cultured Chinese gentleman, including a cage for his tame cricket.

The arrangement of the exhibition brings home to the lay public as well as to the student the gradual deterioration of Chinese art which, so strong in its sturdy early stages, sank in the eighteenth century to an intrinsic but uninspired craftsmanship.

All the objects shown in this special exhibition will be incorporated in the Chinese section of the museum. D. G.

Filmed 'Cavalcade' in London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE film version of "Cavalcade" is almost an exact reproduction of the stage production at Drury Lane. As was pointed out in an American review in The Christian Science Monitor, this is a cardinal defect. No effort has been made to think out the theme and incidents of Mr. Coward's work in terms of cinema. Almost the only considerable variation from the stage spectacle is the interpolated war scenes; and these cannot be regarded as any improvement.

Even though the film attempts merely to be an imitation of the stage, the imitation is not always well done. In the theater an effect is either got, or it is not got. An approximation to an effect is a failure. Too often "Cavalcade" as a film only approximates to what as a play it achieved. One example will be sufficient to make this clear. In the stage version the whole impressiveness of the scene where the Marryot family watches the cortège of Queen Victoria through the streets of London was gained by the fact that, at the moment the Queen's carriage passed the window of their house, everybody—the mother, the children and the servants stood bolt upright. All the greatness of the Empire concentrated in the Queen was symbolized in this one incident—everyone sprang to attention as she passed by. But you either stand to attention, or you don't; you cannot lounge to attention, which is what the people in the film do, consequently spoiling a stage effect, without putting anything in its place.

The film is acted by English principals. Miss Diana Wynyard is admirable as Mrs. Marryot, but the same cannot be said of Mr. Clive Brook as Robert. At times Mr. Brook verges upon caricature. No effort has been spared to get all the English details correct. London lamp posts, pillar boxes, cabs and buses were imported into America so that the proper local color might be obtained. On the whole the English atmosphere has been excellently secured. There are one or two mistakes. Edward Marryot, who is specifically stated to have been at Oxford, has an accent that could never have come out of that university; and the intonation of the London newspaper seller is far too broad. The politeness of organ grinders, too, is exaggerated. Such gentry do not sweep off their hats with courtly Spanish grace when one throws them a penny. But these are details. On the whole, with the exceptions mentioned, the mechanical routine work of transferring a play to the screen has been done well. "Cavalcade" is an honest piece of manual labor. All it lacks is any touch of original ability. HAROLD HOBSON.

An attempt to establish a Spanish film industry is being made by private enterprise supported by the government. The government has lent its support mainly with a view to stopping the annual exit from Spain of 100,000,000 pesetas (nearly $8,500,000) in payment for foreign films, mostly from America.

New York Exhibitions

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

MONET has been chosen as the subject of the New York exhibition in commemoration of the hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the house of Durand-Ruel in Paris. Their first New York gallery was opened on Fifth Avenue in 1887. The present site at 12 East Fifty-seventh Street was erected in 1913. It is here at all times that works by the Impressionists may be seen—Monet, Pissaro, Signac and the rest, together with some of their important contemporaries—Degas, Cassett, Renoir. Of the Monet shows held at these galleries in recent years this is the most important, containing as it does several of his finest pictures never before shown in the United States, imported for the occasion from Paris.

Of central interest is "La Japonaise," painted in 1876. The first Mme. Monet is its subject, and the picture is documentary in its reflection of the Japanese vogue that had so much to do with altering the face of French art beginning with the Paris International Exhibition of 1867. The blonde head emerges at the top of a great swirl of quilted blue-green kimono, embroidered in red and gold. In the subject's hand is a rainbow of a folding fan. Against the greenish wall are a dozen decorated palm-leaf fans, so placed that they have the curious look of being kept in motion by an unseen juggler. Two more fans on the floor save the carpet pattern from monotony.

How broadly Monet influenced modern painting is made clear in this exhibition. "Corbeille de pommes," 1880, with its broken color is a clear anticipation of the emotional presentation that today is carried so high in still-lifes of fruit and flowers. "Les déchargeurs de charbon, Argenteuil," 1872, transposes to the French scene the patterning of Japanese prints. Monet, Whistler and Degas seized upon this quality as a fresh source of inspiration. The coal carriers walking along stringers between wharf and barge weave a rhythm of movement beneath the lace in steel of the arch of a bridge. "Peuplier au bord de l'Epte," 1891, is designed upon the line of a great S. "Champs de tulipes," 1886, is of artistic vision all compact, with parts of the canvas meaning little if examined in detail, but the whole blending in the observer's eye into a palpitant whole. "Waterloo Bridge, London," 1903, carries to the ultimate, it would seem, the theory of luminism, with the forms enveloped in vaporous air, all merged into a single tonal plane.

William Allen Rogers

On view until April 30 at the Public Library central building is a selection from a recent gift of a collection of the work of William Allen Rogers, consisting of 692 original drawings, 150 prints and five zinc plates, coming from the artist's daughter, Mrs. William W. Buckley. The material illustrates his long career as illustrator and cartoonist, from the seventies to 1922 when he wrote and illustrated his autobiography, "A World Worth While." The cartoons began in Harper's Weekly in 1880 when Nast was temporarily absent and pictorial comment was wanted on the Hancock-Garfield presidential campaign. Cartoons for comic weeklies followed, and during the period 1902-20 his work appeared in the New York Herald. There is good humor rather than bite in his cartoons of Bryan, Roosevelt, Wilson, Tammany and Wall Street stock manipulators. Only when he launched into the food profiteers of war time did he get savage. This, too, was characteristic of his kinship of feeling with the man in the street, rather than of any definite crusading bent. His comments upon the return of prosperity in 1911 have a parallel with events of today. One shows Uncle Sam as a train engineer waving off the track two politicians who are operating a hand car. Another shows Uncle Sam holding an infant labeled "Business Revival," and carries the legend, "I'm little, but I'll grow."

Mr. Roy M. Mason

Oils and water colors by Mr. Roy M. Mason are being shown at the Cronyn & Lowndes galleries. "Al and Max" exemplifies this artist's ability to express something altogether individual about a landscape with figures, with choiceness of color and a decorative handling of every component part. The air seems vibrant with the color of late afternoon. "A Mountain Rain" takes the moist atmosphere as its theme, captures a mood and sets trees and cabin in silhouette against cloud-wreathed hills. "Lonely Old Man," with its implication of the opposition of a hard-working farmer to a stubborn passage of nature, is rich in examples of this artist's gift for making pleasing odd shapes of his areas of color, and for relating them in linear movements. "Old Amos" is a sympathetic interpretation of the hardy stock that bears easily the brunt of hard work through the years. Altogether an interesting showing of the work of a painter who adds emotion to an instinct and training for pictorial expression.

A Comedian and Grand Opera

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

LET people in any numbers, large or small, whether half a hundred or many thousand, assemble in a hall or a theater, they at once become a unit of thought and action, according to Mr. Marek Windheim, the Metropolitan Opera tenor. No matter how great variety of view they might show, if questioned, on abstract concerns, they are single and undivided in regard to actual proceedings on the platform or the stage. Were they called upon to vote upon some issue or other, the balloting might indicate much conflict of opinion; but as long as they remain an audience, they express themselves and they conduct themselves like one person.

No laughing matter, either, even to an artist of Mr. Windheim's type, whose special line is comedy. It's serious business, goodness knows, for one of the sort to make the public laugh with him; and it's a terrible reverse if his trouble only results in bringing laughter down upon his own head. Still, he must take what comes. He can save himself from embarrassment, too, with the agglomeration of individualities facing him out there, by display of ordinary good-nature no less than by exercise of brilliant wit. A house, methinks, had rather imagine this or that wearer of a grinning mask to be a funny fellow than feel, perforce, convinced of it. Permit us, Harlequin, Pantaloon and the rest of you, to discover the humor of some of these situations for ourselves.

* * *

"If they like you, the whole mass of them likes you," said Mr. Windheim, speaking of any audience you please, in the opera house or wherever you will; "and if they don't like you, the entire crowd is against you. But as a rule they're with you if they understand you. So it's my practice, when I'm taking part in a scene, to have my action and my characterization as clear as possible. I try to avoid doing things that mean nothing in particular. I refrain from turning this way and that and from walking from here to there, unless I have a plain reason for doing so. When I make a movement, I do it with enough deliberation to let everybody see what I'm about. I look where I'm going, too, to be sure I don't bump into scenery or properties and upset any of the stage director's arrangements. In fact, I'm on the watch all the time, to keep those arrangements, as far as they are my affair, working right. My hands; I don't strive to find business for them. Just what is needed, and no more, gets them through. If I make a gesture, I hold it long enough for anyone whose attention at the moment may be on something else to observe it and to comprehend my purpose. One touch of portraiture that produces an effect is worth all the random strokes in the world."

If it is safe in any respect to generalize about men of the dramatic profession, we may say, perhaps, that those whom we know as comedians show the least inclination of all to take the theater as a joke. "You don't make us laugh so much as you think you do," a plain-speaking friend of Mr. Windheim's once remarked, in sportive challenge.

* * *

Now that's just where the art comes in. Mr. Windheim has the knack of representing the ridiculous; he can make us aware of it by his costume and his make-up, and he can cause us to realize it by his motions and attitudes and by his speech (singing-speech, of course). But he never intrudes upon the march of the play with farcical tricks. He never starts up a confusion in the auditorium that would tend in the least to damage the listening.

For the Metropolitan is grand opera, let no one be mistaken. In regard to that, Mr. Windheim has passed through training of some awfulness in Europe. He has looked the Muse of Comedy right in the face, and has learned what her exactions are. More, too, he has made acquaintance with the sister Muse of Tragedy. In proof, he can picture the cynical slave driver of Gruenberg's "Emperor Jones" today, and the pitiable underling of the gods, Mime, in Wagner's "Siegfried" tomorrow, with equal mastery.

Regarding the rôle assigned him in "Emperor Jones," Mr. Windheim should speak for himself. "I had never heard," said he, "what is known as cockney English spoken anywhere in my travels. Not a word; so I went to an actor appearing in one of the New York theaters who belongs to the British school, and I asked him to give me a lesson or two. That's how I did it. We have to attack these problems and solve them as they come up. You saw the whip I used? I studied out the length of the lash to an inch. It's little things that set illusion right; and if I succeed in essentials, I don't care how unfavorably I'm criticized on points of minor account. If everybody accepted my side of the dialogue with Jones as showing something like the real cockney accent, and if everybody was perfectly assured of my character as a commercial adventurer and a slave driver on a tropical island, that was enough."

On Mime: "He's not," observed Mr. Windheim, "an altogether despicable figure. He shows a good deal of malice and plenty of vengefulness, besides; yet with some excuse, you might almost admit, inasmuch as he has long been contemptuously treated by his superiors and has been employed all the while in forwarding their selfish designs. He stands at a disadvantage because of his want of intellectual gifts, and he goes about handicapped by disabilities of body. Taking lessons from his unfriendly friends, he endeavors, by the best means he can think of, to outwit them.

"The part of Mime has difficulties for a singer, you need not doubt. The music goes high, even for a tenor, and it goes, what is worse, very low. Then, too, it goes all the time. There are few pauses for the voice in the long scene with which 'Siegfried' opens, and there is much action. When I'm impersonating Mime, I find my rule of repose doesn't very well apply. The stage directions call for change, every moment, from one position to another, and for constant walking about. The question is, you see, how to be active with a purpose. Whenever I take a step, I want everybody to know what it's for; and most of all, I want everybody to think of me as moving always in the rhythm and intention of the song."

Mr. Bohuslav Martinů's String Sextet, which wins the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge prize for 1932, and Mr. Gustav Strube's Wind Quintet will be performed for the first time at the Festival of Chamber Music to be held at the Library of Congress on April 23, 24 and 25. The festival opens on the evening of April 23 with a presentation of Cimarosa's opera buffa, "The Secret Marriage," students from the Juilliard School of Music singing and Mr. Albert Stoessel conducting. It continues on April 24 with a program of quartets by Pizzetti, Busch and Beethoven, the Adolf Busch String Quartet making its first appearance in America; and with a program of works for chamber orchestra by modern composers, Boston Symphony men playing and Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting. It concludes on April 25 with Martinů's Sextet, Strube's Quintet and Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht" for the morning program; and with sonatas for violin and piano by Bach, Reger and Beethoven for the evening program. At the last two concerts, the William Kroll String Ensemble of New York, the Georges Laurent and Wind Ensemble of Boston and Mr. Adolf Busch, violinist, and Mr. Rudolf Serkin, pianist, will appear.

Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, who has been with Sir Barry Jackson for most of his career, has joined Mr. Gilbert Miller, who will soon present him in a new play in London. Later in the year he probably will appear in America.

Miss Marie Tempest will play Bridgie in the London production of Miss Rachel Crothers's "When Ladies Meet." Miss Mary Newcomb, last seen in London as Portia in Mr. Ernest Milton's production of "The Merchant of Venice," will play the wife.

The Stage Society of London has been forced to suspend its activities. It is contemplating a scheme of reorganization.

"Merry Mount," a new American opera by Dr. Howard Hanson, and "Belshazzar's Feast," a Biblical choral work by Mr. William Walton, British composer, are announced as the choral highlights of the fortieth annual May Music Festival at the University of Michigan, to be held May 17-20.

New Plays in London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ARTS THEATER—"The Lake," by Dorothy Massingham, produced March 1, 1933; Q Theater—"Francis Thompson," anonymous, produced March 6, 1933.

If "The Lake" were written with a skill as consummate as the imagination of its theme is rich, it would be a tragedy of the highest rank. Even as it is, hampered by over-elaborate symbolism and clogged by words that refuse to soar and sing as they should, Miss Massingham's play is distinguished.

Its heroine, Stella, a dependent, second-rate girl, becomes engaged to John Clayne, with whom she is not in love. But in the weeks before her marriage she begins to perceive both in him and in herself things that she had not seen before. They find themselves drawn closer and closer, and on her wedding day Stella has an hour of perfect happiness with John. But at the very beginning of their honeymoon, their car skids into the lake which gives the play its title, and John is drowned.

* * *

The third act is much the best thing in the piece. Will Stella be soured by her misfortune, or will she rise to see that true happiness can never be the sport of material circumstance? At first, she appears to have little hope of victory, but by the end of the play it is evident that her triumph is, if not yet complete, at any rate assured. Miss Marie Ney gives a magnificent performance as Stella, a performance that suggests that the biggest things in the theater are not outside the possible range of her achievement. Mr. Tyrone Guthrie produces the play excellently, being especially successful with his admirable marquee in the second act.

The chief defect of the author of "The Hound of Heaven" as the subject of a play is that he seems to have been incapable of putting up a fight either against other people or against his own weakness. A man who suffers rather than does things may write great poetry; but he is an unpromising candidate for protagonist of a drama. Thompson in this play never puts up any sort of struggle; he just bows his head to whatever storm happens to be blowing. His father does not like his son to write poetry; so Francis runs away. He cannot earn a living as an assistant in a shop unless he gets rid of his clumsiness; so he speedily finds himself destitute. On the Embankment he meets an agreeable young man who makes a livelihood entertaining people in theater queues. This young fellow offers to take Francis into partnership. But Francis, with the smile of conscious genius on his face, prefers starvation. Occasionally Francis spouts scraps of verse to show that he is the real thing in the way of poet, but, in spite of this, and of Mr. Ernest Milton's highly sensitive playing, we were beginning at this juncture to become a trifle wearied of his futility and feebleness.

* * *

Then, however, Ann comes into the play. She takes the authentic part of the unknown woman who succored Thompson when he was at the lowest ebb of his fortunes. Miss Mary Glynne in this character actualizes the beauty which the author elsewhere tries to create, but cannot. She, and Mr. Milton, and Mr. Hay Petrie (who plays the queue artist with humor and humanity) give to "Francis Thompson" a certain amount of vitality and interest. It would be unjust, however, to deny that the anonymous author has written several of his scenes with vigor and perception, and he has the merit of keeping more or less strictly to the known facts of Thompson's career, though one or two incidents in his piece might have been omitted without dramatic loss. H. H.

Yale Puppeteers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—In their little theater at 34 West Forty-sixth Street the Yale Puppeteers have settled down for a long stay in a repertory that is so flexible that their marionette revues take on topical changes from night to night. One of their most popular bills has as the meat course "Mister Noah," in which anachronisms riot hilariously. Mr. and Mrs. Noah and their Negro girl servant, Scram, have been living on the ark for quite some time. The sky clouds up and the thunder rolls, but the disbelievers continue to jeer. "You're goin' to be outa luck," cries Scram. "We got umbrellas," they shout as they dance away, unheeding of her warning: "Better git out yo' water wings, you'll need 'em."

Noah welcomes the animals two by two, each pair with a song in witty limericks before they ascend the gangplank — giraffes, rabbits, camels, "polish cats," lions and dodos. The dinosaur is turned away because he is a widower, and the mosquito slips in as a stowaway. The rains descend, and the scene changes to the interior of the ark 40 days later. We've often wondered how the animals ever were made comfortable on the ark. The Yale Puppeteers have a notion that they were disposed in upper and lower berths, as in a Pullman. Again there are duets for the animals and a desperado solo for the mosquito. Noah's favorite songs are "Singing in the Rain" and "I'm Always Chasing Rainbows." In the third scene Noah and his charges are discovered waiting at Ellis Island for admission to Manhattan. He has a contract to exhibit at Radio City Music Hall.

The marionettes are handled with a skill that establishes the fanciful figures in a world of their own, with four puppeteers singing and speaking for them to piano accompaniments. The bill was rounded out on this occasion by a Haydn trio, with marionette musicians, a piano duet by Mr. Knipp and Mr. Tuchk, and a marionette version of Mr. Walter Hampden as Cyrano singing "Romance." It is a show that causes the children and their elders alike to laugh aloud.

The puppets and their direction are by Mr. Harry Burnett; the lines, lyrics and music are by Mr. Forman Brown; the business management is by Mr. Richard Brandon. These puppeteers have recently concluded a run of many months in Los Angeles, and have brought with them, with other souvenirs, a dozen sections of wall board bearing the signatures of scores of musicians, artists and screen players.

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AUDITORIUM—NINTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Lectures in Fashion Center

Tuesday, March 28, at 3 P. M.—"Character of Lines and Their Effect on Clothes and the Figure" by Mrs. Irma Cofren Whitney, formerly of the Department of Design at Massachusetts School of Art and Vesper George School of Art.

Wednesday, March 29, at 3 P. M.—"An Illustrated Talk on Interior Decoration" by Amy Sacker, head of the Sacker School of Design and Interior Decoration.

Thursday, March 30, at 3 P. M.—"Romance of American Painting" by A. J. Philpott, Art Editor of the Boston Globe.

Friday, March 31, at 3 P. M.—"Is Colonial Architecture to Go Out of Style?" by Eliot Putnam, Architect, and Lecturer on the History of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

These talks have been arranged in coöperation with the Art Division of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.

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The Home Forum

Retreat From the World

"WHY don't you go to The Twick?" somebody suggested. "One *has* to work there—there's nothing else to do." So a train was selected, a telegram dispatched; and at the end of the afternoon I found myself, a trifle breathless and accompanied by two bags, standing on the platform of a little town in the depths of Buckinghamshire. Well, I thought, very good; but what next?

An old man with a bedraggled mustache, and a gold tooth glinting out from under it, came to my assistance. "Want to go anywhere?" he inquired.

"As a matter of fact," I said, "I do, please. To something called the Humphrey Farm. In something called The Twick." Whereupon he raced both me and my luggage into an enormous, excessively glossy car, obviously the pride of his heart, and off we went—at the merest crawl, and with a terrific honking of the horn at every point where lane crossed lane.

"I hope it's a nice village," I said, sitting up beside him and gazing out speculatively upon gilded copses and wheat fields lying sheer gold in the sunlight.

Oh, yes, he reported, it was quite a nice village; but—he hesitated and slid a dubious eye sideways. "It's very *quiet*, you know," he warned in a solemn voice. "You won't get dancing, or anything like that."

"Good gracious!" I said. "I should hope not!" Then, piously: "I'm going to work, you see. Hard. That's why I've come."

And in due time we arrived at The Twick.

A triangular green, and an uneven loop of cottages; a church at one end, and at the other—slumped comfortably under the wing of the shuttered Manor House—the low, pleasant shape of the Humphrey Farm. It all lay still and utterly silent: not a person was visible, not a dog, not a butterfly. A deserted village, forsooth—except for one languid plume of smoke on one lone chimney.

"Splendid!" I said. Without a doubt, the very place.

A perplexed woman, with masses of pale-colored hair skewered haphazardly onto the crown of her head, led the way down a narrow passage and up to the second floor. "This is your bedroom," she announced, "and your sitting-room's downstairs." She stood uncertainly in the doorway, her perplexed expression deepening. "Do you—do you know anybody here, miss?"

"Not a soul," I said cheerfully.

There was a blank pause; then: "I'm afraid you'll find it awfully quiet. There isn't anything to do, you know."

"But that's precisely why I've come," I informed her. "I'm going to work, you see. Hard."

She said, "Oh!" vaguely, then backed off, leaving me to make a tour of inspection.

It was a large, square room, with a minute window looking out onto a bit of lawn, an apple tree, and a segment of lane. The walls were graced with an exuberant pattern of plump pink roses linked together with heliotrope ribbons; there was a neat "fan" of newspaper in the fireplace, a bowl of marigolds on the dressing table, and above the bed a huge picture of a little girl in a starched white dress, black cotton stockings, and an unsuitably ornate brooch, sitting sedately on a brocaded sofa, toying with a melancholy spaniel. The sitting-room, I found, upon going downstairs in answer to the meek ring of the supper bell, was directly underneath, and at first glance appeared to be more or less crowded with aspidistras and cats.

"I hope you don't *mind* cats," the pale-haired woman said apologetically.

"Oh, no," I assured her, "not in the slightest. Only I wonder—" But perhaps the aspidistras were dear to her heart. Perhaps she had raised them tenderly from bulbs or seeds or whatever one does raise them from. Perhaps, in short, it would be kinder not to mention them. So I sat down, in silence, to a supper of cold rabbit pie and salad, of junket and apricots and a blue-striped bowl full of clotted cream. The woman went out, shutting the door after her; the cats squatted motionless, staring at me. The light was beginning to fade from the room; there was no sound, no sound. And suddenly, for the first time, I felt a distinct qualm. Four meals a day like this, for fourteen days. Fifty-six meals! Quite by myself, in the thick of aspidistras!

* * *

It was all very well, of course, flying off with such light-hearted nonchalance; but what—now that one came to think of it—was I going to do in this place when I wasn't working? By the end of the rabbit pie I was sunk in gloom; by the end of the junket I was firmly convinced that, the next morning, I would make back for London by the very first train.

But I didn't. The next morning, when the pale-haired woman came into the room, the air was warm and honey-colored, delicately stirring the muslin curtains at the window. "Would you like me to get your bath ready, Miss?"

"Bath!" I repeated, thunderstruck.

She tried to be casual about it, but it was no use. This was, obviously, her Big Moment: something she had been fondling in her thought, looking forward to, hoarding up. "Oh, yes. We've got a bathroom."

"But how simply splendid!" I applauded.

She became suddenly expansive. "Old Sir John put it in for us, you see. When Mr. Hilary got married." ("Mr. Hilary?" I prodded.) "Well, he got married, you see, then he had to go to the War, and the Manor was shut up—the way it is now—because Sir John was living in London, and Mr. Hilary's wife came and stayed here before Master Geoffrey was born. She wanted to be in the village, you see, and she wanted to stay on a farm, because she never had. So Sir John put in the bathroom—"

* * *

When I went downstairs the cats, greeting me with a positive anthem of purrs, insisted upon forming an escort into the sitting room, where somebody who introduced herself as "Mrs. Bock's sister-in-law" was laying the table. "Fancy you eating in here all by yourself," she said solicitously. "Don't you mind? It'd give me the pip."

"Well, as a matter of fact," I admitted, "I'm not frightfully keen on it. So perhaps you'll stop and talk to me."

She would be delighted to stop and talk to me. "That's my little girl out there—feeding the chickens. Her name's Jessie, and she's ever so clever. She came third in her form. And she can draw, too. Ever so nicely. She drew a picture of an apple and we've got it framed and hanging on the wall. It looks real enough to eat. That's what everybody says. 'My word!' they say, 'it looks real enough to eat'—"

Breakfast was a distinct success, and afterward, armed with one of the new notebooks and two of the new pencils, I went and sat outside under the little tree. Now to work! But no more than a dozen words had been written when the vicar's wife arrived. The vicar's wife was young, tanned and sprightly—and obviously agog with interest at the idea of a stranger on the premises. "I can't imagine why you're here," she said, "but I do hope you'll stay! *Please* come and have tea with us this afternoon. And won't you help me decorate the church tomorrow? We're going to have a wedding, a real one, with five bridesmaids—"

No sooner had she departed than an old man with a magnificent white beard strode out of the house. "Morning, miss," he boomed. "Want to see some new-born kittens?" "Oh, I should love to!" I said; so he plucked three minute creatures out of the hat he was carrying, dangled them in front of me, popped them away again, and strode off. "That's Uncle," announced Mrs. Bock's sister-in-law, shaking a rug from an upper window. "He comes here for his breakfast, and gets his dinner at my brother Albert's, and his supper from some people in West Wroxham. He likes moving around. Sometimes he goes off for days, but he won't never tell us where—"

After a little while the retired naval commander appeared. He stopped beside the gate, introduced himself, explained that he had just been talking with the vicar's wife, and offered to take me, at any time, for as many walks as I pleased. "I know this county like a book, and can show you all the best bits. It will be a great pleasure—" Then the head gardener from the Manor: "The vicar's wife thought you'd like to have a key to the gardens, miss. Come in whenever you want to, by the side entrance—" And then the vicar himself, on his way to somewhere else: "Do you like picnics? Good! We often go out with a tea-basket, so you must let us carry you off with us. This is a glorious country, you know. And if you're interested in old inns and things, Colonel Peterson can show you dozens. He knows them all—inside out. Nothing he enjoys more than taking people round—"

* * *

At the end of the two weeks, as I was preparing to leave, another visitor suddenly turned up at the Farm. "A young gentleman from Oxford," Mrs. Bock explained, "come here to study." The young gentleman from Oxford and I had tea together, out under the apple tree.

"And so you've come here to work?" I said.

"Of course." He waved a currant cake, his gesture taking in the peaceful green, the loop of cottages. "What else would one do in such a hole?"

"Ah!" I said, "Just wait—just wait!"

DORIS PEEL.

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Ein Karim

TUCKED away in a hollow, about five miles west of Jerusalem, among the Judean hills, lies the small but picturesque village of the Ein Karim.

The contour of the country is beautiful here, this being one of the prettiest parts of Palestine, which is truly a "land of hills and valleys."

Every part of Palestine is historic and full of interest. The winter torrent toward which these hills dip and deepen is the same valley where David picked five stones, one of which slew Goliath of Gath, the giant terror of Israel.

Although there is little to identify Ein Karim with Luke's description of the home of Zacharias and Elisabeth (and Luke is the only one of the four Gospels that mentions it), the Crusaders, those versatile priest-warriors, who are responsible for locating so many Biblical sites in Palestine, decided that the most beautiful spot in Judea was an appropriate setting for the birthplace of John the Baptist. Whether it is the authentic spot or not is immaterial; it is somewhere in the vicinity. Nevertheless the peace of fulfilled desire, of deferred hope accomplished, still lingers over the place. Here Mary visited her kinswoman Elisabeth: "And Mary arose in those days, and went into the hill country with haste, into a city of Juda; and entered into the house of Zacharias, and saluted Elisabeth." (Luke: 1, 39.)

Here Mary sang her song of praise: "My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour. For he had regarded the low estate of his handmaiden: for, behold, from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed."

At present the hillsides are partially planted with vineyards, and fig, pomegranate and olive orchards, but there are signs of much more extensive ancient terracing. During the four hundred years of Turkish rule, the cultivation of land and the planting of vines and trees underwent a serious check. The effect was even more than a check, for thousands of old trees were cut down, until the country became almost denuded. Compulsory military service of six years' duration drained the country of its young Moslem men, and they were the largest land owners. Beautiful old olive trees were cut down and sold for firewood to enable them to collect the required sum of fifty Turkish gold pounds to exempt themselves from military service, and further payment of about the same sum was demanded every time the reserves were called out. Anyone following Turkish history at this time will remember with what rapid sequence this took place. The need to quell trouble here or a skirmish there, a dispute about Crete, or a war with Greece, the Balkans, civil war in Arabia, the suppression of Druze chieftains, the quelling of feuds among the Bedouin, all these meant fifty pounds to every Moslem young man or "safar barlik." Any hardship endured by the family was better than this. At its best, Turkish military service was undesirable; but those drafted from subordinate people, like the Arabs, had little consideration. Their food was coarse, their clothing scant, their payment negligible, and few men returned. The falaheen lived permanently under the depression of this nightmare. They worked and suffered in consequence.

Naturally cultivation of the land was neglected, vineyards and terraces allowed to deteriorate, and finally fall into decay.

However, the case of the Christian fallah was altogether different. Although they were not trusted to carry arms, a nominal military tax freed them from further obligation. They seemed a favored people until the "Young" Turkish revolution came, with its slogan of "Turkey for the Turks," emphasizing nationalism with a disregard to religious differences. A wave of short-lived fraternity swept the Turkish empire. Moslem, Jew, and Christian were to have equal rights, which meant equal obligations as well. But this they lost sight of, elated as they were with the promise of a constitutional government with representation. What happened later only proves that, in the East, religious bonds are far stronger than any national tie. The non-Moslems learned their mistake, through sad experiences.

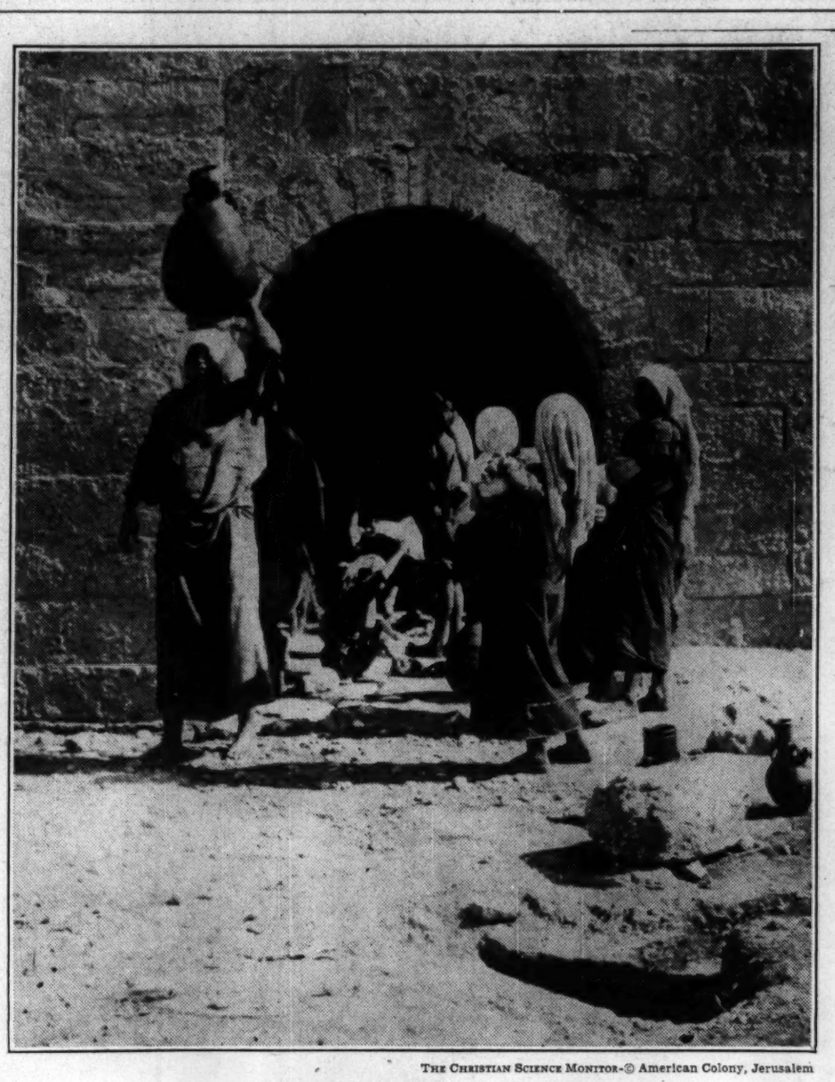
The difference between Moslem and Christian villages was great. The latter were cleaner and the people thriftier, their vineyards and orchards were in a better state of cultivation. Emigration to El Dorado with "get-rich-quick" ideas was the reason these villages did not increase abnormally; but it is also the cause of so many large buildings in some of the Christian villages, like Bethlehem, for emigrants sent money "back home." With the British occupation, and the cessation of compulsory military service, a marked change has taken place in the country. The increased number of young, able-bodied men working on their land is evident. Old walls and terraces are being rebuilt and vineyards and orchards are being planted. One would think that the outcome of this would be contentment; however, the reverse is the case.

The Arab emerged from under Turkish thralldom with visions of national development under auspicious conditions, only to be thwarted by a promise from the Mandate Government to "look with favor," upon the creating, in their midst, of a "National Home for Jews." Frenzy seized them, hatred possessed them, and this state was fanned by propaganda. The falaheen, who are the backbone of the country, sold their land to get present relief, with no thought for the future.

An Arab story says that, when Allah created the fallah, He offered him, "half of simplicity," that he might live in moderate contentment. The fallah, greedy for gifts, answered his creator: "My Lord, I have a large family to support; please 'give me the whole.'" That this metaphor is apt is borne out by the fact that the fallah possesses a degree of stupidity which makes him an easy prey to his more enlightened neighbors. If only the Arab could be moderate and understand that a carefully controlled influx of Jews into Palestine, with money to develop the resources of the country, will benefit all—and themselves included! But they see themselves slowly superseded, outpassed by higher education and greater resources.

But I have deviated a long way from Ein Karim, the "Spring of Vineyards." (The Bible Beth-haccerem; see Neh. 3, 14; Jer. 6, 1.) Because of the copious springs in the valley, Ein Karim must have been inhabited from earliest times. History always clusters round springs of water. Civilizations come and go, but they remain—a staid landmark. Many kinds of women have carried many kinds of jars to fill at the fountain, and to supply their household needs. The present fallaha balances her oil can on her head, full of water. These ugly evidences of our machine age have, in a measure, supplanted the graceful jar.

Archæologists may speculate on the authenticity of the claim of Ein Karim as the birthplace of John the Baptist—the scene of the meeting of Mary and Elisabeth. They may dig for more evidence, but I hope the peace and quietness of Ein Karim will never be disturbed. B. S. V.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© American Colony, Jerusalem

A Spring at Ein Karim, a Village in the Hills of Judea

With Etna Beyond

The track winds down to the clear stream,
To cross the sparkling shallows; there
The cattle love to gather, on their way
To the high mountain pastures, and to stay,
Till the rough cow-herds drive them past,
Knee-deep in the cool ford; for 'tis the last
Of all the woody, high, well-water'd dells
On Etna; and the beam
Of noon is broken there by chestnut boughs
Down its steep verdant sides; the air
Is freshen'd by the leaping stream, which throws
Eternal showers of spray on the moss'd roots
Of trees, and veins of turf, and long dark shoots
Of ivy-plants, and fragrant hanging bells
Of hyacinths, and on late anemones,
That muffle its wet banks; but glade,
And stream, and sward, and chestnut trees,
End here; Etna beyond, in the broad glare
Of the hot noon, without a shade,
Slope behind slope, up to the peak, lies bare;
The peak, round which the white clouds play.

—From "Empedocles on Etna," by MATTHEW ARNOLD.

דער קול פון גאָט

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאניטאר")

רעדט גאָט צו מענשען? קען מען הערען זיין קול, וועלען געזוכט אין גקרובטען פון זיין שטימע אין אונזער איבזיגער ציווילע דער עכטקייט, ווי עס איז צוגעפונען ווערען אין דער לעתרע פון קריסטשען סויענס אוים, יע, דיזער קול, אבער, קען נים בעגרויפען ווערען אויף א מאטעריעלע עלען אופן, נאר בלויז דורך א גייסטיגען פערשטאנד. עס איז די „שטילע זאנפטע שטימע," וואס קען געהערט ווערען, אין דעם מאס וואס אונזערע מאטעריעלע חושען ווערען אויפגעשלאסן.

נאָם רעדט צו אונז דורך זיינע מלאכים, וואס ווערן בויטקער עדדי דעפינירט אין דעם קריסטשען סויענס טעקסט-בוך, „וויסענשאפט אין גזונדהיט מים א שלוסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען" (זיים 581) אלס „די גדאנקען פון גאָם, וועלכע צום מענשען „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. קומען: גייסטיגע אינטואיציאנען, וועלכע זיינען ריין אין פאלקאָמען; די אינספיראציאן פון גוטסקיים, ריינהיים, און אונסעלבסטלוסיגקייט, וואס ווירקט עגטגעגען אלע שלעכטעס, תורה-דיגקייט, און שטערבלוסיגקייט." טען קען גיווים פרעגען, פארווואס, ווי עס וויינט אוים, קומען נאר איינציג מענשען תקרעז דיזע מלאר-ישע בשורות, עס איז אזוי צוויי-פעלץ נאר דערפאר וואס נאר איינציג וויינטן ווי אזוי אי צום קול פון גאָם, זיך צוהערען, אין אי זיין גוטסמיג בשורה צו האלבען. דיזער פונקט איז וואוהל אריינגעבראכט אין דעם פאלגענדען פאסיונג: „א אונזערע שטעם פראפעסאר איז ארומגעגאנגען אין דעם הויף פון דער אוניווערזיטעט, אין פערלויף פון זיין שפאציר, האט ער בהתרט דעם בעזאנג פון א בעווייסען פויגעל וואס איז בעווען גאנץ נים אין דיזען בעגעד. ער האט זיך אפגעשטעלט לעם א קלוסע קוסטעם, פון וואנען דער קול האט זיך בעקומען, און האט דעם פויגעל בעגעגטשטערט, און דער פויגעל האט זיך אפגערופען, פיעלע שפוירטגעגענט זיינען פערבייגעגאנגען, און דער פראפעסאר האט זיי בעגרוסט, אבער, ווי עס ווייסט אוים, האט נים קיינער פון זיי בהתרט דעם פויגעלס בעזאנג, אדער ווי אזוי דער פראפעסאר האט דעם פויגעל בעגעגטשטערט נו, וואהוים האט נאר דער פראפעסאר אליין בהתרט דעם פויגעלס בעזאנג? עס האט בעטוסט זיין נאר דערפאר וואס ער האט פויגלען בעליבט. און האט שפוירדט זיינער בעזוכט און זיינער בעווונדערונג, און האט זיך בעקומען מים זיינער רוסטיגער ליעדער. איין קלאר ער בליק פון גאָם אל-מכמיג ליבט מאָ האט ער נים ערווארטעט פון קוים פון דעם לעבען פון פויגלע מענשען," גלייך ווי זיי האבען אבגעפאנגען צו בעטרייבען די ווארהייט. זיינען די נאכזוכער בעזעהונג בעווארען (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Voice of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOES God speak to men? Can men hear His voice, be guided and directed by it today? The answer as found in Christian Science is, Yes. This voice, however, is not heard materially, but through spiritual understanding; it is the "still small voice," which is heard in proportion as material sense is silenced.

God speaks to us through His angels, which are defined by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 581) as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." It might be asked why so few seem to hear these angelic messages. Undoubtedly it is because so few know how either to listen for the voice of God or to hear the spiritual message.

This point is illustrated in the following incident: A university professor on his way across the campus heard the call of a certain bird, a stranger in that vicinity. He stopped near the clump of shrubbery from which the call came, and answered it; and the bird replied. Many students were passing, and the professor nodded to them; but apparently not one of them heard the bird call or his answer to it. Now, why did he alone hear the call? It must have been because he loved birds, had studied their songs and their habits, and had practiced their rhythmic calls until he could imitate them. On that particular day he was not listening for an unusual bird call; but because he had familiarized himself with the notes of birds, when this call was given he heard and responded to it.

If we would hear the voice of God, we must learn to love Him, in accordance with the command, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." Many weary hearts have yearned to find and to know God. To these and to all, Christian Science reaffirms the good news as given in the Gospel of John, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." It reveals God, not as a finite person, but as infinite, incorporeal divine Mind or intelligence, the first and only cause, wholly good, always present, instantly available. One clear glimpse of God's omnipotent love has changed the course of many a life. And grasping the truth has impelled seekers to find the wilderness to be, as Mrs. Eddy defines it in part (Science and Health, p. 597), "the vestibule in which a material sense of things disappears, and spiritual sense unfolds the great facts of existence." As in the woods the bird lover learned the language of the birds, so in this vestibule we can learn the language of Spirit, and thus be enabled to recognize God's voice above all the clamor of material sense.

When in our experience right is replacing wrong; trust is replacing fear; inertia is yielding to activity, insecurity to security, ugliness to beauty, we may know that the voice of God is being heard. When the temptation to be dishonest, disagreeable, or unloving is withstood, it is because some of God's angels have touched struggling thought, purified it, and rendered the wrong inactive and powerless. Thus do "God's thoughts passing to man" transform human thoughts and lives, making them fruitful in good deeds, rich in love and compassion.

Throughout the ages the voice of God has been heard by those who have truly listened. Moses heard God's voice and gave His message to the children of Israel in the form which they could comprehend. The prophets heard His voice and sought to awaken the thought of the people to obey its call. To the wakeful shepherds on the Judean hills came the song of angels announcing the Saviour's birth. Of the wondrous messages which he gave to the world, Jesus said, "The word which ye hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me."

In our own day Mrs. Eddy, in comprehending the import of the Word as given in the Scriptures, heard God's voice and gave His message to the world as Christian Science. God's voice was clear and distinct to her waiting thought, and with power so great that in obeying it she was enabled to stand in the face of, opposing and conflicting theories and systems of the ages, for a time the only Christian Scientist in the whole world. The world today is reaping the fruits of her revelation.

Even in the midst of the chaos and upheaval which the world is now experiencing, many are learning through Christian Science how to listen for the voice of God; how to hear and obey. "To day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your heart."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

Ira Mead's Corn

In planting his corn, Ira would sometimes find himself thinking back to the Indians. As he did things over and over, the movements made for themselves a sort of rhythm, and it was as if this rhythm swung him into all that was back of him. He was less awkward at such times; he seemed less a figure outside all other things. They had never been able to interest Ira Mead in politics, and certainly he wasn't one to sit around and talk about his country, but sometimes as he listened to his whispering field of corn he would think with a queer satisfaction that corn was American. It was here before we were; it was of the very soil of America—something bequeathed us which we carried along. He would think of all that corn did—things that could go on because of it. And then he would wonder, with a superiority in which there was a queer tinge of affection, what those Indians who had perhaps tended maize in this very field would say if they could see one of his ears of corn. Such thoughts once in a while broke into his mind though he had said nothing of them.

He found he could create new varieties of corn. By carefully selecting the seed he could produce corn that was unlike the other corn. This was more exciting than there might seem any reason for its being. To study his seed—compare, reject; choosing that which was best, or those kernels of new life which had in common interesting differences from the old life; then to give soil the care that would give seed every chance, to watch over it when it began to grow, guarding it, giving it those things which would let it realize its possibilities to the utmost—to do this was something more than doing his work well—though it was also the incontrovertible testimony that he did do his work well. After he had been experimenting with corn for a couple of years he exhibited it at the state fair, where it made no little commotion, and was pronounced a new variety of corn, and called Mead corn.—Adapted from "Pollen," by SUSAN GLASPELL, in *Harper's Magazine* for March, 1919.

A Gypsy Song

A lonely boy, across the upland pasture,
Was driving cattle home. The evening star
Was bright above the road and a covered wagon—
He heard a gypsy song and an old guitar,
Then laughter, soft and far.

He wandered closer, caught a breath of cedar,
The little fire's bright glow against the hill,
And glimpsed a face; the gypsy song was throbbing
With his own heart; the music seemed to fill
The night that grew so still.

* * *

Long after in the cornrows he could hear it,
Long after, in strange ports it seemed to be
A little closer, by a starry window,
Or on some moon-enchanted balcony—
And then—in winds at sea.

He heard it in the desert and the mountains
As clearly as when first the evening star
Was bright above the road—and still was lonely.
A little gypsy song! And an old guitar!
Then laughter, soft and far.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Allowed To Drift Lower In Slow Market

Traders Show Little Interest—Total Sales Half Million Shares

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—The financial markets began the new week placidly today, with trading light and price fluctuations extremely narrow.

The stock market was still awaiting Washington developments on such important problems as railroad rehabilitation and farm relief. A little scattered selling appeared, but on the whole, the list maintained a steady tone.

In the last hour sporadic selling caused a further downward drift.

Trading was extremely dull throughout the session. Allied Chemical was off more than 3 points while losses of around 2 occurred in American Telephone, du Pont and Delaware & Hudson. Shares off 1 to 2 included American Can, Harvester, Santa Fe, Corn Products and U. S. Steel preferred. U. S. Steel common lost a major fraction.

Turnover approximated 500,000 shares.

Railroad quarters were inclined to look for the announcement of the Administration's railroad program this week. While rail stocks have shown outstanding stability in the last several weeks, they were inclined to drift today.

Railroad Earnings

The February net operating income reports of the carriers now appearing have not compared so favorably with the like month of the previous year as they did in January and December, but this is in part due to the fact that the comparison is now being made with a month in which both the higher freight rates and the lower wages were in effect.

The first of the large systems to report last week's freight movement was Santa Fe, which showed 20,292 cars handled, or slightly more than the previous week's volume of 19,005 cars, and not far below the like week of 1932, in which 22,041 cars were handled. Compared with last year, the recession was only about 8½ per cent, the smallest for any week this year.

The silver stocks were evidently bid up on news that the Senate Banking and Currency Committee had appointed a subcommittee to consider the various proposals to bolster this metal. Sugars continued firm, in reflection of the better prices that have recently prevailed for that staple, and its improved statistical position.

Some uncertainty was occasioned by important dividend meetings due this week. Directors of Allied Chemical are slated to meet tomorrow, and there was some expectation that the $6 rate might be maintained for at least another quarter, although it has not been fully earned since 1931. This is one of the few companies that is still paying its boom-time rate. American Can directors also meet tomorrow, and there was some expectation in brokerage quarters that it might maintain its $4 annual rate.

Bond Movement Narrow

The bond market was a quiet and generally narrow affair today with most price changes indicating no definite trend.

German loans displayed mild rallying tendencies at one time. Both the Reich 5½s and 7s improved, but some of the Agricultural Bank loans were a bit easier.

United States Government securities were somewhat steadier, but the activity in this list was restricted. Liberty First 4¼s and some of the Treasurys moved up fractionally. Liberty 3½s and Treasury 3s and 3¼s, however, were slightly lower.

There was some demand for a few of the secondary rail liens. A little better tone was displayed by some issues of Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, Chicago & North Western and Pennsylvania. Missouri Pacific 5s of 1977 were rather heavy.

The utilities were mixed, although some resistance was shown by various bonds that recently have been subjected to liquidation. American Telephone debenture 5s of 1965 were slightly higher, as were Cincinnati Gas 4s, Consolidated Gas 5½s and International Telephone debenture 5s. Among the industrials, Dodge Bros. 6s came back around a point, and American Smelting 5s firmed. Texas Corporation 5s were up a trifle.

Italian 7s were the strongest of the foreign section, recovering a point or more. More moderate gains were also recorded by loans of Australia, Great Britain, Belgium and Brazil.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, March 27—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Mar.27	WkAgo	YearAgo
Wheat, No. 2 red	$ .73⅝	$ .73⅜	$ .67¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.45½	.43⅜	.47⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.28⅞	.29	.33¾
Flour	4.05	4.10	4.00
Beef, family	10.75	10.75	14.12
Pork	17.25	18.25	17.50
Lard	.0525	.0535	.05
Cotton, mid up	.0640	.0660	.0660
Zinc	.0315	.0320	.0277½
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05	.05½	.06
Tin	.2450	.2450	.2190
Rubber	.03	.03⅛	.0295
Sugar	.0420	.0410	.04
Lead	.0300	.0320	.03
Printcloths	.02⅛	.02⅜	.03¾

London Wool Sales

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—Offerings at the wool auction today totaled 9245 bales, of which 7762 were sold. The fair selection offered met with keen competition, and the 3000 South Americans included in the amount offered for sale sold readily to the home trade and the Continent at full current rates. Greasy crosabreds were again frequently withdrawn.

Michigan Bank Conservators

LANSING, Mich., March 27 (AP)—Conservators for 58 state banks were named today by Gov. William A. Comstock and R. E. Reichert, state banking commissioner.

Western Pacific Railroad Company

The Western Pacific Railroad has received funds with which to pay the $375,000 annual installment due March 1 on Equipment Trust Certificates.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.27	Last Mar.25
5¾	3	..	Adams Express	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
15⅜	10	.2	Adams Millis	200	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
10⅛	6⅜	..	Addressograph	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
10⅛	7¼	1.20	Alleghany Prod	500	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	..
64½	47½	.3	Air Reduction	1600	58	56½	56¾	58
14⅜	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2500	14¼	13⅜	14⅛	13¾
1⅝	1	..	Alleghany Corp	1700	1	1	1	1
3⅛	1⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	2
2¾	1½	..	Alleghany pf xw	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
8¼	5⅝	..	Alleghany Steel	120	6	5¾	6	5⅞
80⅞	70¾	.6	Allied Chem	7700	78¼	74¼	74¾	78¼
9½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
11⅜	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	11	11	11	11⅜
13⅞	8	..	Am Bank Note	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	11⅛
12⅞	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	11½	11	11	..
75	60½	.7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	60½	60½	60½	..
62¾	49½	.4	Am Can	3200	56	54¾	54⅞	56½
9½	6⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	9	9	9	9
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	15	15	15	..
10⅜	4	..	Am European	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
14⅞	9	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	10½	9½	10½	10½
12	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	7½	7¼	7¾	7⅝
8⅛	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	2600	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5¼
4	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	3	3	3	..
19½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	17	17	17	..
8⅜	3¾	..	Am Ice	700	4½	4⅜	4⅜	..
8⅝	4¼	..	Am International	1200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
18	10⅜	..	Am La France	100	8	8	8	..
8½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
21	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	110	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2500	4¾	4¼	4¼	5
24½	12	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	500	13½	12	12	12⅜
21½	10½	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	200	11	10½	10½	10½
7⅞	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	700	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
10⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	100	8	8	8	7⅞
18	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	800	16½	14⅞	15	14⅝
42	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	38½	38	38	..
8	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	6¼	6⅛	6¼	..
35¼	20	2½	Am Stores	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
36⅝	21½	.2	Am Sugar Ref	3400	34⅜	33½	33½	33⅞
91½	80	.7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	88½	88½	88½	..
99	90½	.9	Am Tel & Tel	18700	92⅜	90⅜	90⅝	92⅛
18⅞	10½	..	Am Type F pf	10	12	12	12	..
19½	11⅛	.1	Am Wat W & E	400	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11¾
6½	3½	..	Am Woolen	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
29¾	28⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	100	25	25	25	..
4⅝	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2½	2½	2½	..
9⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	1500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
15½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	300	12¾	12½	12⅝	..
2⅝	1⅜	..	Armour Ill A	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2½	2	..	Artloom Corp	120	2½	2	2	..
51½	48½	..	Artloom Corp pf	450	50	50	50	..
5½	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	4	4	4	..
23½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	21½	21½	21¼	..
19	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	300	18½	17½	18½	..
47½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	2400	43¾	42	42½	43⅝
68	58½	.5	Atchison pf	300	59	58½	58½	..
26¼	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	300	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	22½
17¼	12⅜	.1	Atl Refining	700	15⅜	15	15	15⅜
56½	31¼	.2	Auburn Auto	500	33¾	33	33	34
8	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3500	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞
			—B—					
6¼	3⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	300	5⅛	45	5	..
12⅝	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3700	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
15¾	9¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	12½	12½	12½	13⅜
73½	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	110	73	73	73	73
85	68⅝	.7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	80½	80½	80½	..
4¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	700	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
12	7	..	Beatrice Cream	400	9¾	9½	9½	..
11½	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	8½	8½	8½	8¾
13¾	9	..	Best & Co	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
16⅞	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	100	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	13½
36½	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
14⅜	9½	..	Bohn Alu & Br	100	11	11	11	..
26⅜	18	1.60	Borden	600	21½	20½	20½	21
9¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	700	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
5½	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	500	3¼	3	3	..
21	12⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	5000	33½	28¾	29½	30¼
80⅞	64	.6	Brooklyn M T pf	1000	80⅞	79	79	78⅞
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	800	5	4½	4⅞	4¾
⅜	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	400	½	⅜	½	½
2	⅞	..	Budd Mfg	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
5	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	4	4	4	4
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
11¼	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
23½	10½	.7	Bush T Bldgs pf	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
15	8½	..	Byers	100	11½	11½	11½	11
			—C—					
12½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	200	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
3½	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	500	3	3	3	..
3¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
11⅜	7½	1	Canada Dry	1000	11	10½	10½	11
14⅝	7⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	600	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
52¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	10000	45⅞	44½	44¼	45⅞
9½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	500	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
9	4½	..	Celanese Corp	200	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	..
23	14	1½	Central Aguirre	400	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	20⅝
10⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	600	8⅝	8	8⅜	8½
4	4	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	4	4	4	..
20⅞	14	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	13½	13½	13½	14¼
20¾	14⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	500	18½	17¾	17¾	18¾
30½	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	4000	28⅜	27½	27⅞	28⅞
1⅛	4⅜	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	4	4	4	..
3	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
2⅜	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	1½	1¼	1½	1½
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
6½	3	..	Chi & Western	700	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
9¼	5¼	..	Chi & N Western pf	200	6½	6½	6½	..
4	2⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	3	3	3	..
7½	4⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	4	4	4	..
8½	6⅜	2	Chi Yellow Cam	10	7½	7½	7½	..
17¼	7¾	1	Chrysler	2000	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
12½	7¾	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	10	10	10	..
13	7½	1	Colgate-Palm-P	300	9⅜	9¼	9¼	..
7⅝	4½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
19½	14	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
17⅜	10¼	1	Columbia Gas	1500	11	10½	10⅝	11
6¾	3¾	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
35⅜	23½	.2	Columbian Carb	500	30	29¼	29¼	30
6½	4	..	Comm Credit	200	5¼	5½	5½	..
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	70	70	70	70
20⅛	18½	.2	Com Cr 8% pf B	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
25	18	.2	Comm Inv Tr	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
97⅞	84	.6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	94½	93	93	..
13½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	2000	12¼	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
2⅞	1½	..	Comwith & So	2500	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
50	22	.6	Comwlth&S 6pf	300	24½	24	24½	..
8⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	100	8	8	8	..
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film 1 pf	500	7	6¾	7	6¾
63¼	42¾	.4	Consol Gas	1200	43¾	43	43⅛	44
99	90	.5	Consol Gas pf	100	91	91	91	91
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	100	3	3	3	..
6¼	5	..	Consol Oil	1000	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
¾	⅛	..	Consoal Textile	500	½	½	½	..
1¾	1⅛	..	Container A	100	1½	1½	1½	..
½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	1600	⅜	½	½	⅜
45⅞	35¼	.2	Cont Can	700	42⅝	41¾	42¼	42⅞
5¼	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	600	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅜
17¼	11	1.20	Cont Insurance	600	11	10⅝	10¾	11¾
2¾	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	500	1⅜	1	1	1½
6⅜	4⅛	..	Cont Oil	300	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½
50½	45⅜	.3	Corn Products	1500	53½	51½	51¾	53⅜
4¼	2⅜	..	Coty	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
28⅜	23	*2½	Cream of Wheat	500	27½	26¾	27¼	28
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	300	21⅛	21	21	21⅜
24	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	60	16	16	16	16
3½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
48⅜	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	34
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	700	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3⅞	2¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
			—D—					
4⅞	½	..	Davison Chem	9600	¾	½	⅝	¾
58¼	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1700	55½	52¾	53¼	55¼
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	1500	23	21⅞	22	23
71½	51¾	4	Detroit Edison	200	55	54	54	55
19¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	18½	18½	18½	..
15¾	12	1¶	Dome Mines	800	13¾	12¾	13¼	12¾
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
43	32½	.2	du Pont de Nem	900	36	34⅜	34⅝	36¼
106	99⅞	.6	du Pont deb	200	101½	100⅞	100⅞	102
102	99½	.5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	99¼	99	99	..
			—E—					
61⅜	50⅛	.3	Eastman Kodak	100	55½	55½	55½	56
20⅛	11⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	100	11½	11½	11½	12
1⅞	1	..	Elec Boat	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
1¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1½	1½	1½	..
7⅞	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	200	4½	4	4	4½
20½	8⅝	2.34	Elec Pow & Lt pf	400	9⅜	8¾	9	9
18¾	7	2	El Pw&L 6%pf	300	8⅜	8	8	8½
25½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	24	24	24	24½
11	6⅞	.1	Equitable Off blg	1000	7½	6½	7½	7
4⅞	4½	.1	Eureka Vacuum	100	4½	4½	4½	..
			—F—					
10¼	5	1¶	Fed Lt & Trac	300	5	5	5	..
3½	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2½	2	2	2½
18¾	10½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	2500	11⅜	10¼	11½	11¾
14⅜	9½	1	Firestone T & R	300	10¼	10	10	..
6⅞	6⅜	..	Food Mach	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
10⅛	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
4	2	..	Foundation	100	2½	2½	2½	..
2½	1¼	..	Fox Film A	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
26⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	400	21⅝	21¼	21¼	..
			—G—					
20⅜	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1700	18½	18	18½	18⅜
16⅜	10½	.40	Gen Electric	6900	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅞
16	13	.2	Gen Baking	100	14½	14½	14½	..
12	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11⅜
28¾	21	.2	Gen Foods	1200	25¼	24⅞	25	25⅛
1½	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
42	35½	.3	Gen Mills	700	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	40¼
14⅞	10	1	Gen Motors	9000	11⅞	11½	11⅞	12
5⅜	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
20¼	12⅞	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1400	15	14⅜	14⅝	14¾
75	62	.5	Gillette S R pf	200	68	67	67	..
1⅞	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
4⅞	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅜
16⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	200	14½	14¼	14¼	14¾
6½	3	..	Goodrich	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
18⅜	9¼	..	Goodyear	400	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅜
45	27¾	.2	Goodyear 1pf	100	32½	32½	32½	..
2½	1½	..	Graham Paige	1000	1⅝	1¼	1½	1¼
6¼	3⅞	..	Granby	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
13½	11⅜	.1	Granite City Stl	100	11½	11⅛	11½	..
21¾	15¾	.1	Grant (WT)	100	18½	18⅛	18⅛	..
11⅜	6¾	..	Great Nor pf	400	8¾	8⅝	8¾	9
7	5½	..	Great Nor Ore	300	5⅝	5½	5½	5¾
13⅜	7	..	Great West Sug	800	12¼	11¾	11¾	12
1¼	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
			—H—					
2¼	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
3⅛	3	..	Hamilton Watch	40	3	3	3	..
1¾	1½	..	Havana El pf	10	1½	1½	1½	..
95½	87½	.7	Hercules Powd pf	10	93	93	93	90
59¾	45	.5	Hershey Choc	100	45	45	45	..
3⅛	2¼	..	Hollander	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
170	145	.9	Homestake Min	600	170	168	170	..
2½	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
51¼	47⅜	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	..
15⅜	8¼	..	Houston Oil	200	11	11	11	..
3¼	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	5½	.40	Howe Sound	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
15⅜	11½	2½	Hudson & Man	200	13	13	13	..
5½	3	..	Hudson Motor	400	3½	3⅜	3½	3¼
3½	1⅜	..	Hupp Motors	100	2	2	2	..
			—I—					
15½	10⅛	..	Ill Central	700	13¼	12¾	12¾	13½
38¼	31	.4	Ill Central LL	50	36	35	35	..
38⅜	27⅜	2*	Indus Rayon	100	31	31	31	31¼
31½	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	25½	25	25	25
16	12	..	Inland Steel	100	13½	13½	13½	..
7¼	4½	..	Interboro Rap T	1000	7	6⅝	6⅝	7¼
97½	75¾	.6	Int Business M	300	90	87¼	87¼	..
9½	6½	..	Int Cement	400	9	8	8	9
25¾	13⅝	.60	Int Harvester	9700	23½	22½	22½	23½
6½	3	..	Int Hydroelec	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	1¼	..	Int Mere Marine	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
9½	6¾	..	Int Nickel	2600	8⅝	8	8	8¼
84	72	1	Int Nickel pf	100	79	79	79	..
1½	¾	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	1	1	1	..
4½	2½	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
2½	1⅝	..	Int Rys Cen Am	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
8	5¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	20	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
18⅝	14¾	1½	Int Salt	500	16	14¾	14¾	16
18	9¾	..	Int Silver	100	15	15	15	15½
40	24½	..	Int Silver pf	110	31	31½	30¼	30½
21½	8½	1	Int Tel & Tel	7000	6¼	6	6	6¼
2⅞	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
			—J—					
23¾	12¼	..	Johns Manville	700	18½	18½	18½	16½
50	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	40	44	44	44	..
			—K—					
11	6½	..	Kan C South	100	9	9	9	..
8⅞	6⅞	..	Kayser (J) & Co	200	7⅞	7¾	7¾	..
5⅜	3⅜	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	4	4	4	4
37¼	30	.6	Kendall Co pf	10	33	33	33	35
11⅜	7⅝	..	Kennecott Cop	1200	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
10⅜	5⅛	..	Kresge	400	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6⅝
100	90	.7	Kresge pf	10	90	90	90	N
19⅜	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	700	18¾	17½	17½	18½
			—L—					
6½	3¾	..	Lee Rubber	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
47¾	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	40	40	40¼	41¼
7½	4¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	6	6	6	6
16	14¼	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	200	14¼	13¾	13¾	14⅜
18½	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	2700	18½	17½	17½	17⅞
21¼	8½	1	Loew's Inc	1300	10¼	10	10	10⅜
56½	39¾	6⅜	Loews pf	200	38½	38½	38½	40
3½	1¾	..	Loft Inc	100	2	2	2	..
27	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	700	23½	23¼	23½	..
32⅝	21¼	..	Louisville & N	1900	30	28⅞	29	30½
1	⅝	..	Louisiana OR	100	¾	¾	¾	..
			—M—					
18⅜	13	2	McCall Corp	300	15½	15	15	15⅜
3	⅞	..	McCrory Stores	100	¾	¾	¾	..
23⅜	18	1½¶	McIntyre Porcu	300	19¼	18⅜	19	18½
57⅝	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	400	53½	51½	51½	53½
32¼	13½	2	Mack Trucks	1400	19½	18⅝	18⅝	19¼
33⅛	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	700	31	30½	30½	30¼
8⅝	5⅜	..	Magma Copper	300	6½	6½	6½	..
10⅝	5⅜	..	Man Shirt	2000	10½	9⅝	9⅝	10⅜
11½	7¼	.80	Marine Mid	300	7½	7¼	7¼

Financial: News and Comment

Sloan Visualizes Increased Tempo In Auto Industry

General Motors' Head Says Obsolescence Will Be Impetus

An optimistic note is struck by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, in the annual report to stockholders released today which showed net earnings from operations of only $169,979 as compared with $96,877,107 in 1931.

"It is not only reasonable to assume, but to expect with certainty," says Mr. Sloan, "that when the period of readjustment is over the automotive industry will not only maintain its position as the world's most important industry but its rate of recovery will be accelerated by the depreciation and obsolescence of existing equipment which has taken place during the years of subnormal production."

Net sales last year amounted to $432,311,768 compared with $808,840,723 in 1931 and $983,375,137 in 1930. In the last three years, the statement shows General Motors has increased its share of the passenger car business in the United States from 32.8 per cent in 1929 to 41.5 per cent in 1932, operated without a loss in any year, and disbursed $343,113,279 in dividends.

In reviewing the economic and operating influences of the industrial depression, Mr. Sloan stated that production of the automotive industry in 1932 as compared with 1929, which was the largest year that the automotive industry has as yet enjoyed, showed a decline of 78 per cent in terms of dollar sales and 75 per cent in terms of unit sales.

It is necessary to go back to the year 1918 or 14 years to find a rate of production less than 1932. In that connection, he said, it is important to note that at that time there were 6,147,000 cars in current use in the United States as compared with approximately 24,100,000 cars in 1932.

Depletion Favorable Factor

Together with the additional fact that the total registration of motorcars has been but slightly reduced during the depression period and that gasoline consumption has been well maintained—reaching an all-time peak in 1931 and recording a reduction of only 7.5 per cent for the year 1932, this demonstrates, says the report, that there is being rapidly depleted an important amount of motorcar mile inventory.

Earnings available for dividends for the three years amounted to $248,141,078. In no one of the three years in question has a loss been recorded. There was disbursed in dividends a total of $343,114,279—$28,120,946 applicable to preferred stock and $314,993,333 to common stock. This means that there was distributed an excess of dividends over earnings available for dividends $94,973,201.

With respect to dividends it is stated that the corporation owes a responsibility to its stockholders and through its stockholders to the community at large to maintain maximum possible purchasing power, hence to continue dividends at such a rate as circumstances may seem to justify, but only to the point where the financial strength of the corporation is not jeopardized.

Net working capital has been reduced $25,850,588 during the period. Cash and cash investments have been increased $45,429,165—from $127,351,530 as of Dec. 31, 1929 to $172,780,695 as of Dec. 31, 1932. Further, there has been absorbed in cost and charged to depreciation during the period a total of $112,-854,466.

Achieves Objectives

The statement declares that the following objectives have been substantially achieved:

Maintenance of a strong financial position;

Continuation of a dividend disbursement but only to the extent that the financial position has not been weakened;

Reduction in expense with lowered product costs;

Aggressiveness in improving the technical position and artistic conception of the corporation's products through advanced research and engineering;

Maintaining and strengthening of the corporation's personnel both in effectiveness and morale;

Sympathetic coöperation with the problems of the dealer organization;

A new recognition of the broad problems having to do with all relationships with the public.

Regular dividends were declared on the preferred stock during the year requiring $9,206,387. Dividends of $1.25 per share were paid on the common stock during the year 1932 which resulted in a further charge to surplus of $53,993,330, making a total charge to surplus on account of both preferred and common dividends in excess of earnings of $63,034,738.

Working Capital Off

Net working capital at Dec. 31, 1932, was $225,437,194, as compared with $273,915,923 at the end of 1931—a decrease of $48,478,729.

Cash, United States Government and other marketable securities as of Dec. 31, 1932, amounted to $172,-780,695. This compares with $205,-029,119 at the close of the previous year, and with $179,037,071 as of Dec. 31, 1930.

Total charges for depreciation against earnings in the year were $37,173,647. This is a decrease of $792,084 from corresponding charges of $37,965,731 for 1931—the latter constituting the largest annual charge against earnings on account of depreciation in the history of the corporation.

The report says that "reserves set up for depreciation are sufficient to write down to salvage value all real estate, plant and equipment which has become completely idle and further, to readjust the values of all plant which remains in operation to its 1932 reproductive value less depreciation."

This readjustment in the real estate, plant and equipment account effects a reduction of $92,712,535—from $592,694,766 to $499,982,231, with a corresponding reduction in the reserve for depreciation from $264,421,-021 to $171,708,486 which will reflect more correctly present conditions. This will cut the annual provision for depreciation by $7,000,000.

Some Pertinent Facts

	1932	1931
Sales of cars and trucks—unifed		
Retail sales by dlrs. to consumers — U. S. A.	510,060	937,537
Gen. Mot. sales to dealers—U. S. A.	472,859	928,630
Gen. Mot. sales to dealers, incl. Can. sales and overseas shipments	562,970	1,073,709
Net sales—value	$432,311,868	$808,840,723
Depr. chgd. against earnings	37,173,647	37,965,731
Net Income Available for Dividends		
Before extraordinary and non-recurring losses	$164,979	$115,220,507
After extraordinary and non-recurring losses	164,979	96,877,107
Cash dividends paid or accrued:		
Preferred stock	9,206,387	9,375,899
Common stock	53,993,330	130,500,001
Earned surplus at end of year	238,231,744	301,268,482
Cash, U. S. Government and other marketable securities	172,780,695	205,029,119
Inventories	75,478,612	106,471,332
Total current assets	283,258,874	358,502,579
Total current liabilities	57,821,680	84,586,656
Net working capital	$225,437,194	$273,915,923
Real estate, plants and equipment	*$499,982,231	$604,100,810
Reserve for depreciation	*171,708,486	241,472,694
Real estate, plants and equipment —Net	$328,273,745	$362,628,116
Overseas Sales		
Cars and trucks	77,159	125,696
Value	$ 64,722,593	$110,525,817
No. of stockholders.	365,985	313,117
No. empl'ees (av yr)	116,152	157,586
Pay rolls	$143,255,070	$236,520,474
General Motors Proportion of Registrations		
New pas cars USA	41.5%	43.3%
New pas and comc'l cars in USA	40.4%	41.6%

Canadian Pacific's 1932 Total Assets

Canadian Pacific Railway has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31. General balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last shows total assets of $1,375,366,013, Canadian currency, compared with $1,380,888,-588 at the end of 1931. Surplus revenues was $167,069,695.

Current assets amounted to $52,-811,144, and current liabilities were $14,311,257, compared with $63,879,-835 and $14,090,868, respectively, at the close of the previous year. Net income of $257,881 after taxes, charges, etc., for the year ended Dec. 31 is the same as previously published, and is equal to 18 per cent on the $137,256,921 of preference stock.

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net income was $13,834,472, equivalent after dividends on the preference stock to 63 cents a share (par $25) on the 13,400,000 shares of ordinary stock.

Import Duties Affect U. S. Lard Exportations

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Higher import duties on lard imposed by the Hitler Government in Germany are expected by the Department of Agriculture to have an adverse effect on American exports of that product.

The Department said the duty was raised on February 15, from $1.08 to $5.40 per 100 pounds and that German imports were principally from the United States, the world's leading producer.

Preliminary figures for the year ending June 30 indicate this country exported 142,354,000 pounds of lard to Germany compared with 107,317,-000 the previous year. Exports to all nations totaled 542,630,000 compared with 585,670,000.

Hudson & Manhattan's Total Assets for 1932

NEW YORK, March 27—Hudson & Manhattan reports total assets of $126,224,233 Dec. 31, 1932, compared with $130,306,612 Dec. 31, 1931, and profit and loss surplus $6,646,196, compared with $7,160,002. Current assets totaled $3,011,261 and current liabilities $2,158,102, compared with $3,981,696 and $2,413,531.

Net of $914,668 after charges, the same as shown in the preliminary statement, is equivalent, after 5 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to $1.63 a share on 399,953 shares of common, compared with $1,639,485, or $3.44 a common share in 1931.

Matson Navigation Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27—Matson Navigation Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $1,397,929 after charges, or $5.72 a share on 244,521 shares, compared with $1,631,245, or $6.66 a share in 1931. Current assets Dec. 31, including $4,410,002 cash and government bonds, were $12,484,793 and current liabilities $962,713, against cash and government bonds of $6,-891,748, current assets of $13,397,609, and current liabilities of $1,115,092 Dec. 31, 1931.

Cunard Steamship Net Loss

LONDON, March 27—Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of £927,261 after deducting full depreciation, debenture interest and directors' fees. With the addition of £930,000 transferred from contingencies, reserve and a balance of £8163 brought forward from 1931, there was a balance of £10,-901 carried forward to next account. For 1931, net loss was £553,204 after depreciation, interest, directors' fees, etc.

Cannon Mills Co. Income

Net income of Cannon Mills Company and subsidiary for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, amounted to $477,970 after depreciation and other charges, equivalent to 48 cents a share on 1,000,000 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with a net income of $2,088,917, or $2.09 a share on the same number of shares. Net sales aggregated $16,355,287 in 1932, compared with $21,174,346 in 1931.

Pennsylvania Mines Resume Work Today

By the Associated Press

Scranton, Penna., March 27

AFTER having been idle since last December, the Marvine Mine in North Scranton, employing 1500 men, and the Coalbrook Colliery at Carbondale, employing 1000 persons, resumed work today.

The Hudson Coal Company operates both mines.

Union Carbide Profits Equal 97 Cents Share

Report Shows Sharp Drop in Working Capital—Stockholders Up

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation reports for 1932 a net income of $8,781,426 after provision for all taxes, depreciation, interest, dividends on senior securities of subsidiary companies, depletion and other charges, equal to 97.5 cents a share, on 9,000,743 shares of the capital stock outstanding throughout the year. This compares with $18,029,522, or $2 a share on the same number of shares for 1931.

Total current assets were $61,765,-030, with total current liabilities of $6,596,984. Total working capital was $55,168,046 and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities 15.1 to 1 after payment of dividends on Jan. 2, 1933. Cash and marketable securities were $11,286,582. At the end of 1931 net working capital was $69,-987,797.

There was expended in construction and acquisition of new properties and in other capital expenditures in 1932, $7,301,297. President Jesse J. Ricks states in his report that all construction and other capital expenditures were made from current assets.

Chemical products, according to President Ricks, found a variety of uses in the manufacture of lacquers, as solvents for dyes in the textile industry, as sealing agents for moisture-proof transparent sheeting and in many other applications. Vinylite, a synthetic resin first produced in 1931, is a specialty of growing importance.

Because of an increasing interest in synthetic chemicals in Canada, the Corporation has formed a new subsidiary, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals, Ltd., to consolidate its chemical operations in that country.

"While Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation is not a manufacturer of steel, its position as pioneer in the production of alloys," Mr. Ricks adds, "closely links it with the steel industry. The production of all steel in the United States fell to about one-half of that of the previous year; the decrease in alloy steel production was appreciably less, which is evidence that the trend in the use of alloy steel continues to be upward."

The report states that during the year the corporation's patent department in coöperation with the research organization filed 367 patent applications in the United States and foreign countries; 181 patents were issued to the corporation.

Stockholders increased in number from 49,369 to 53,439 during the year or 4070, approximately 8 per cent. There were in operation in the United States, Canada and other foreign countries 160 plants and factories for the manufacture of the products of the corporation, 86 sales offices and 1085 warehouse stocks for distribution to consumers.

Gas Utility Profit Declines in January

NEW YORK, March 27—Revenues of the manufactured and natural gas industry aggregated $69,997,600 for January as compared with $74,-094,100 for January, 1932, a decline of 5.5 per cent, it is announced by Paul Ryan, chief statistician of the American Gas Association.

The manufactured gas industry reported revenues of $34,288,400 for the month, a drop of 8.8 per cent from a year ago, while revenues of the natural gas industry totaled $35,709,200, or 2.2 per cent less than for January, 1932.

ales of manufactured gas reported for January totaled 32,323,-900,000 cubic feet, a decline of 6.9 per cent, while natural gas sales for the month were 90,047,200,000 cubic feet, a drop of 1.1 per cent.

No Action Against Straus Securities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—Mr. John J. Bennett Jr., Attorney-General of New York State, has investigated the Straus Securities Company of No. 60 Wall Street, and announced that he will not take any action against the organization.

Mr. Bennett conducted a three-day investigation of the company, which was formed recently, following the charge by Mr. Robert Moses and Mr. William E. Calder, in their letter of resignation as receivers of the S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., that that company had "simply moved down town," and was continuing to do business in disregard of an injunction against it.

The results of Mr. Bennett's investigation, made public by him in a memorandum on Saturday, showed that Straus Securities Company was a New York corporation owned by the Straus Securities Company, a Delaware corporation.

Mr. S. J. T. Straus, president of the Straus Securities Company, and Mr. Nicholas Roberts, vice-president, who were interrogated, said their salaries were paid by the new company. Mr. Straus stated that the new company was organized with funds furnished by personal friends and had paid-in capital aggregating $450,000.

Drop in Sugar Melt

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Sugar melt of 13 United States refiners from Jan. 1 to March 18 totaled 660,000 long tons compared with 710,000 in the like period last year. Deliveries totaled 605,000 compared with 630,000 a year ago.

Canadian Pacific Income

MONTREAL, March 27 (AP)—Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ending March 21, 1933, were $2,003,000, compared with $2,298,000 for the corresponding week in 1932, a decrease of $295,-000, it was officially stated yesterday.

Melville Shoe Sales

Four weeks to	1933	1932	Dec.
March 18	$1,010,114	$1,417,917	$407,803
Twelve wks to March 18	3,088,210	4,154,878	1,066,668

Markets Discarding Inflation Theory Behind Late Stock Rise

Note of Uncertainty Appears—Feeling Grows That Farm Relief Positively Essential—Currency Return Bespeaks Confidence

The Week in Review

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—No direction could be perceived in last week's action of the markets. A note of uncertainty has appeared. Pyrotechnics are no longer present, while the action of the lowered volume of transactions has been spotty, without any definite trend. For instance, cotton and wheat at Saturday's close were buoyant, while other commodities, together with stocks and bonds, were soft.

As yet little notice is being taken of business conditions. Several indexes, which are a week or two old, still reflect the emergency condition that the Roosevelt leadership uprooted. Week-end reports from various centers, however, tell of a continued increase in retail buying, and it will be interesting to see whether this is sufficiently general to influence the indexes. But while the axiom is reiterated that a sustained rise on the exchanges cannot take place without some corresponding movement in trade, Wall Street eyes are still riveted on Washington.

Discard Inflation Theory

A good deal of the market enthusiasm two weeks ago was based on inflation expectations. No grounds could be seen for the belief in any of the acts undertaken by the new Administration. Yet it plainly actuated much of the buying. Disillusionment has come over many of the speculative fraternity, and has curbed much of their activity. Just as the inflation theory is being generally discarded, however, a few observers in Wall Street who formerly discounted speculators' hopes, are beginning to talk about inflation as a possibility. To them it is now showing a hand on the horizon.

These observers argue on the theory that the new Administration is bent on pulling the country out of the economic slough. It is relying on two things: Redistribution of income and recapture of confidence. But, they continue, if the desired recovery does not follow, the Administration will fall back on other methods which are more closely related to the currency. And Roosevelt's slogan of "Sound but adequate Currency," according to them, affords enough elasticity for a good deal of experimentation.

Great Britain's Policy

Those who express these opinions are anti-inflationists. Hence, they see the beginning of inflation in factors that have not disturbed anybody else. The first factor is the farm bill. There were those who noted favorably President Roosevelt's candor in saying that if it were a failure, he would be the first to admit it. But these were few and far between. In general, Wall Street roundly denounced the measure. And the hesitation of traders in the commodities affected, together with the outright opposition of several leading farm organizations, uphold the doubts among the non-expert in Wall Street.

One meets little objection to the thesis that something should be done for wheat. The thesis is based upon the assumption that the American grain seems bound to be kept out of world markets. Even Britain, that greatest of importers, has adopted the policy, at present almost world-wide, of stimulating home production by every imaginable device. Since so many areas came into production specifically to supply foreign markets, a wheat policy is plainly indicated, according to this view. At the same time there is general support of the attempt credited to Secretary Cordell Hull to call a wheat parley among all the leading exporters, at the World Economic Conference.

Farm Relief Essential

The feeling that whe must be brought down to a domestic basis is not felt in respect of other farm commodities. Take cotton. Few countries can grow American cotton. Many industries abroad are dependent upon it. Consequently, observers in the cotton trade are of the opinion that the experimentation that would most please the cotton South would be one connected with the use of the bargaining tariff. Help to dispose of American cotton abroad—that is their recipe. And they quote in their support the recent resolution of the Texas Assembly asking Washington to keep its hands off the commodity.

What the Administration seems to be forgetting, say these observers, is that, since the farm bill as at present elaborated confers a subsidy, the position of farm products which are available for export might be regarded abroad as bounty fed, and as such, classified as dumping, against which Europeans have retaliatory laws as well as the United States. It is held that much closer attention should be devoted to this phase of the subject in respect of these commodities that are dependent upon world buying.

If a farm bill is enacted into law, however, it looks to many in Wall Street as if it will be a shadow of the comprehensive measure suggested by the Administration. A few discern less enthusiasm for such a measure in the Administration itself. Yet something has got to be done for the farmer. While insisting that something could be achieved in great part via tariff rearrangements, the financial district thinks that the aid will most likely be found in farm mortgage relief, which the Administration may be expected to press the more assiduously if its ideas on farm relief in the form of artificial prices are not adopted.

The Budget Proposal

But the mortgage proposals have done their part in promoting the feeling that inflation is just around the corner. They would add considerably to the Government's debt. Another factor is the proposed unemployment relief expenditures. A final factor is the one that the ultra-conservatives among the financiers regard with most criticism. This is the proposed division of the budget into two parts, ordinary and extraordinary. The latter would provide for emergency expenditures, which would come out of borrowing, and thus would not be susceptible of balance.

Economists have long pleaded for such a rearrangement of the governmental budget. But financiers have opposed it. They cite European experiences with an extraordinary budget as proving that it is an invitation to wasteful expenditure. In post-war Germany such a budget often came in for censure from Mr. S. Parker Gilbert, when he was agent-general for reparation payments. And France at one time became involved in debt to the Bank of France in virtue of the deficit concealment afforded by this kind of budgeting.

Suggestions that present American circumstances are different and the fiscal responsibility of the Administration has been amply attested with the remarkable pruning of ordinary expenditures are met only with head shaking. Bankers say that any change in the budget system would disturb government credit at a time when it is so necessary, in the interests of the projected conversion scheme, to bolster it up. Suiting action to the word, they have not been active in the market for government bonds, which sagged somewhat last week, as did the entire bond list.

Currency Leak Stopped

Uncertainty of this kind had obscured the splendid report of the Federal Reserve System. The markets scarcely noticed it. For they are just now subject to impressions of the moment. Yet it deserves the spotlight in the week's news. The system's gold holdings now stand within $60,000,000 of the maximum for the year. When one recalls that the Federal Reserve lost $550,000,000 in the four weeks prior to March 8, this is remarkable indeed. But it is by no means all.

The leak of gold March 6 was matched by the leak of currency. No less than $1,500,000,000 was added to "circulation," meaning hoarding, in the four-week period. Last week the note circulation showed a decrease of $375,000,000, the amount, in other words, that has been brought back to the banks. The figure is the more noteworthy because no penalties are attached to currency hoarding as they are to gold hoarding. No more striking index of returning confidence would be produced.

Baltimore & Ohio Income

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company reports February net operating income of $1,244,338, compared with $1,402,591 in the like month last year. Gross operating revenue totaled $8,331,039, compared with $10,799,264.

Youngstown Operations Decline

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 27—Operations of steel mills in this district at the beginning of this week will be at 12 per cent capacity, compared with last week's rate of 13 per cent, and a rate of 19 per cent a year ago.

Over Two Billion Federal Dollars Loaned Business

Banks Get Most of Sum Lent by Reconstruction Finance Corporation

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Two billions of dollars have been poured into the business system of the country through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation since its formation 13½ months ago.

The monthly summary of the business corporation made public here shows that in actual cash the corporation had disbursed $2,083,-750,080 up to March 21 and that it had received in repayment $407,368,-772.

Actual authorization of loans, many of which have not been completed, was $2,742,691,063. Loans authorized for banks, railroads, insurance companies and similar institutions to March 21 totaled $2,045,446,-263, of which $1,225,105,613 was for banks and $359,885,015 to railroads.

The corporation's recapitulation of its cash disbursements show the following:

By the Secretary of Agriculture for crop loans during 1932, $64,204,503.

By the Secretary of Agriculture for 1933 crop loans, $1,741,118.

Purchase of Home Loan Bank stock, $29,920,000.

To borrowers under Section 5 of the Act, $1,700,427,311.

To self-liquidating project borrowers, $19,682,000.

To states for relief purposes, $186,275,-745.

For aiding agricultural marketing, $1,-647,572.

Loaned by Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, $79,851,830.

Repayments were listed as follows:

From 1932 crop borrowers, $19,339,508.

From Section 5 borrowers, $388,961,380.

From marketing organizations, $347,080.

To Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, $1,710,805.

Loans authorized included:

To banks, $1,225,105,613, of which $117,-378,073 has been withdrawn or canceled and $94,706,901 remained at the disposal of borrowers.

To states for relief purposes, $232,-030,564.

For self-liquidating projects, $186,395,-684.

To the Secretary of Agriculture for crop loans, $75,000,000.

To 578 closed banks, $63,441,287.

To building and loan associations, $109,373,156.

To livestock credit corporations, $13,-313,303.

To insurance companies, $95,817,337.

To agricultural credit corporations, $4,403,817.

To railroads, $359,885,015.

Mortgage loan companies, $133,358,037.

Joint stock land banks, $8,514,823.

Federal land banks, $30,500,000.

Regional agricultural credit corporations, $55,043,160.

Credit unions, $492,001.

Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, $9,-250,000.

For financing orderly marketing, $55,-495,723.

Southern New England Telephone Dividend Cut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27 (AP)—A quarterly $1.50 dividend was declared today at the regular meeting of the directors of the Southern New England Telephone Company. On this basis the annual dividend is reduced from $8 to $6.

According to the announcement there has been a month-to-month drop in the number of telephones and in toll traffic for more than a year. The company has declared an $8 dividend every year since 1921, and has paid $6 or more since 1891. It has never paid an extra dividend.

Japan Buys Nickel For Small Coinage

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, March 27

THE Finance Ministry recently bought from the International Nickel Company of Canada several hundred tons of nickel for the purpose of minting new small coinage to replace the present five- and ten-sen pieces of nickel and copper alloy.

(The sen is 1-100 of the yen, which is equivalent to about 22 cents.)

Officials of the Finance and War Ministries denied any knowledge of a plan to convert the present coins into bullets.

No Marked Change In Actual Trend Of Business Seen

"While the bank holiday is officially over," says Standard Statistics, "a considerable number of these institutions remain closed or are operating under restrictions, with the result that check collections between one region and another still are handicapped. This factor, together with the reduction in purchasing power due to frozen deposits, is resulting in continued sharply restricted volumes in many lines of business.

"A composite picture of the entire situation is afforded by the Standard Statistics index of industrial production, which preliminary data place at 55.9 for March, as compared with 61.2 in February, 66.4 a year ago, and a low point of 54.8 last July. Thus, on the basis of this industrial yardstick, activity is only a shade higher than that which prevailed at the deepest levels of the depression.

"Much of the present downswing in trade and prices can be attributed to the recent bank closings, but this should not be allowed to obscure the fact that operations are merely following the same tendency which was in evidence before the banking holiday. The encouraging beginning which was made between March 4 and March 15 in putting the business house in order has not resulted thus far in a change in the actual direction of business."

Chrysler Corp. Joins Detroit's New Bank

DETROIT, March 27—Chrysler Corporation will become a stockholder in the National Bank of Detroit, according to a message to the new bank from Walter P. Chrysler, chairman of Chrysler Corporation.

"As you know," he said in the message, "Chrysler Corporation has actively coöperated with General Motors and other large depositors in the two old banks in all the efforts of the last six weeks to accomplish that end and has stood ready to subscribe to the capital of the new bank which we all recognized was so badly needed. It is fortunate that a way was found to start the new bank quickly by raising the common capital required from one source, and without the necessity of going to other depositors for an immediate subscription on their part."

The foreign exchange department of the National Bank of Detroit opened for business Saturday.

Banker Sees New Era With Blind Fear Eliminated

Says People Have Learned Wholesome Lesson as to Ill-Advised Action

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—"I think that every savings bank officer should publicly make acknowledgment for a coöperative spirit to the many depositors who were inconvenienced and seriously concerned by the temporary cessation of operations during the bank holiday," says Mr. August Zinsser, president of the Central Savings Bank, New York.

"When the bank holiday had become effective, it was remarkable how the attitude of our depositors changed—from deep anxiety to that of cheerful acceptance of the situation. It had evidently dawned upon them that what they needed was a certain amount of protection against their own or their fellow-depositors' ill-advised action.

"When we began to make payments within the restrictions, the chief anxiety immediately became, 'Oh, can't you take our deposits?' From that day on, and until we could again accept deposits, we were busier refusing deposits than we were explaining the conditions which necessitated the restrictions as to repayment imposed upon us.

"During the period when the public was returning gold to the banks we had some funny experiences. One was that of a man who assured us that he was certainly not a hoarder, but had for years been a collector of gold coins. Another was that of a man who disclosed himself as a dentist and who said that the only way in which he had been able to get gold to use in his profession was to get it in the form of gold coin.

"These people seemed to us to have been conscious-stricken, and it seemed to me that they and the unreflecting depositors who were about to do themselves and others injury by withdrawing money safely deposited in savings banks, for the sole purpose of having the feel of currency, have since searched their consciences.

"Very many have already turned repentent with their hoards and others may be counted upon to do so in the near future. At any rate, we have the feeling that we have certainly reached the turning point and that the wholesome lesson taught to such people by the prompt action of the President of the United States and the Governor of our State has started us on a new era in which, at least, the psychological element that blinded people and made them forget the absolute safety and soundness of their savings bank has been effectually removed."

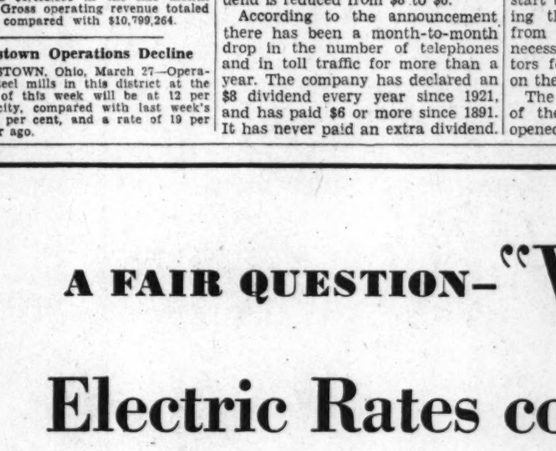
Sparks-Withington Omits

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 27—Sparks-Withington Company took no action on quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the convertible preferred. The payment, which is cumulative, was declared last year March 3 for payment March 16.

Rolls Royce, Ltd., Profit

LONDON, March 27—Rolls Royce, Ltd., reports profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of £150,978 after depreciation and directors' fees, compared with £144,197 in 1931.

A FAIR QUESTION—"Why haven't Electric Rates come Down as much as the Cost of Living?"



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ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC SYSTEM

61 BROADWAY NEW YORK

ELECTRIC RATES have come down *more* than the cost of living, if the period since 1914 is considered. Electric domestic rates are 33% *lower* now, while the cost of living is still about 25% *higher.*

The decline in rates cannot be so sharp as the recent drop in living costs, because utility expenditures consist largely of charges which cannot be reduced. Such a charge is *interest* on money loaned by bondholders for construction. Another is *taxes,* which have increased twice as fast as revenue, and which now take more than ten cents of each dollar of revenue.

Rates per unit of use will continue to go down automatically as customers increase their use.

The Children's Page

Fuzzy's Adventure

By MOLLIE CLAIRE

SHEEPMEN call a motherless lamb a "bummer." Fuzzy was a little bummer lamb. Old Pedro, one of the Mexican herders, brought him to the Cameron ranch house one cold night during the lambing time.

"Will you take care dis leetle bummer?" he said.

"Of course we will, Pedro," said Carol and Winnie. "May we have him for our very own?"

They wrapped him in a warm woolen sweater and fed him warm milk from a nursing bottle and next morning he was running around as well as any other lamb of his age, on his long, wabbly legs. In a few weeks he was eating clover blossoms and leaves and tender grass and bits of white sage. The girls fastened a little bell around his neck, so that they could always find him by listening for the sound of the bell when he strayed away.

The Cameron's sheep ranch lay at the foot of some high mountains. Early every summer when the grass dried up in the valley, the sheep were driven to the mountains, where there was plenty of feed for them. Two herders went with each band and they each had a dog. The collies kept the sheep from straying by barking at them and nipping them on their legs. When it grew cold in the fall they were driven back to the valley.

Winnie and Carol and their mother went to the camp in the mountains and stayed during the hottest weather. They took Fuzzy with them in the car. Their father came to the camp nearly every week-end and the camp tender brought them supplies twice a month. The girls rode their ponies and waded in the brook that flowed by their cabin door and picked flowers and grew browner every day. At night the sound of the breeze in the pine trees and the firs was like a lullaby that hushed them to sleep.

When they first went to the mountains they kept Fuzzy near them at night, but he grew so fast and was so strong and bleated so loudly when they took him away from the flock that they finally let him stay with the other lambs.

* * *

At last the time came when the girls must go back to the ranch in the valley, for school would soon begin. The night before they started for home they went over to Pedro's camp fire, to take him some cake and fried chicken. They often sat by his fire while he told them stories of the days when he herded his father's sheep in Mexico.

Pedro had cooked a great pot of *frijoles*, and gave some to Carol and Winnie, but they were too hot with peppers. He had also made some *tortillas*. These were made of flour and cornmeal and water and salt and grease. Pedro took pieces of dough and patted and pulled them with his hands until they were the shape of a large hotcake. Then he baked them on a thick, flat piece of iron that he heated on a bed of coals at one side of his camp fire. He folded each tortilla in the middle and then folded it again so that it was shaped like a folded napkin. Carol and Winnie liked the tortillas.

"Be sure to take good care of Fuzzy," was the last thing the girls said to Pedro, when they started back to their cabin.

"Pedro take good care that leetle bummer, all right," he said. "You no worry, *niñas*. Pedro take care lots of bummer lambs."

They told Fuzzy good-by before they left the next morning.

"You will be so big when you come back we won't know you!" they said. Little they dreamed what would happen to Fuzzy before they saw him again.

"We are going to have an early winter," said Mr. Cameron, one October day. "We shall have to get the sheep out of the mountains."

It commenced to snow when the sheep were still in the foothills. At last they reached the home ranch. How glad the little creatures were to reach the great sheds and eat their good alfalfa hay and rest in safety after their long journey.

All night and the next day the snow fell, until it was two feet deep. There had never been such deep snow since white men had lived there. The next morning Carol and Winnie went out to the sheds to see Fuzzy. But Fuzzy wasn't there!

"He was with the others when we started," said Manuel.

"I see him on the road in the foothills," said Pedro. "I very busy make road for sheep. Forget about Fuzzy. Too bad! Maybe so he get tired and lie down to rest in snow, and no can get up."

Carol and Winnie felt very sad, but they still hoped that they would find Fuzzy.

* * *

The snow in the valley soon melted, but it was several days before the foothill road was opened to travel.

"May we get our ponies and ride out the foothill road?" the girls asked their father. He said they might go if their cousin Hal, who was 16, would ride with them.

At last they reached the snow. A band of horses had tramped it down so it was easier to ride there. They had gone but a short distance when Winnie called, "Listen! Listen! I hear the tinkle of a bell! It is Fuzzy's bell!" They stopped their horses and called:

"Fuzzy! Fuzzy!"

They looked everywhere but could not see Fuzzy.

"Ma-a-a! Ma-a-a!" They heard a faint cry but they could not locate it. Then Hal noticed a slight movement in a mound of snow formed by a clump of white sage. They jumped from their horses and ran over to the mound and commenced to dig the snow away. And there was Fuzzy safe and sound, but oh, so thin!

"Ma-a-a-a!" he said joyfully. They laughed and hugged and petted him and Hal took him up in front of him on his pony and carried him home.

Evidently Fuzzy had grown tired on the long journey home and had lain down under the great clump of white sage to rest. Perhaps he went to sleep and when he awoke the other sheep and the herders and the dogs were gone and he was snowed in. The wind had whipped the boughs of the sage around and made airholes and the warmth of his little body had melted some of the snow around him. Instead of drinking water he had eaten snow, and for food sage leaves, but what a hungry little lamb he was when they found him!

Everyone was so surprised when they rode up to the ranch house with Hal carrying Fuzzy in front of him on the pony.

"He smart little bummer," said Pedro. He was as happy as the children over Fuzzy's safe return.

And Fuzzy lived long and happily in the green fields of the ranch in the valley.

EACH LITTLE LASSIE WITH A PENNY TO SPEND — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Ewing Galloway

Not far from Budapest, in Hungary, is a village noted for its Children's Market, held there on festival days. Cakes, candies, tin jewelry and other things to delight the childish heart are sold at the stalls. These little girls look as though they were playing "lady" in mother's and auntie's clothes, but they are really wearing their very best frocks. As you see, they are made as nearly like the grown-ups' costumes as possible, with their long, ruffled skirts and aprons covered with gay embroidery. Braids and hair ribbons are evidently still the fashion in this part of the world, as there is only one bobbed head to be seen.

Fairy Stories That Came True

The Miraculous Pitcher

"HERE'S a beautiful story of long ago," said the Paper Cutter briskly. And then he told them the following story:

Philemon and his wife Baucis were very poor, but they were as happy as they could be—Philemon with his garden and Baucis with her sewing.

One evening, as the two sat together in their cottage doorway, two strangers came up the path and spoke to them.

"We have walked a long way and had no supper," said they. "Will you please give us a slice of bread and a drink of milk, before we start on our journey again?"

Baucis knew that there was barely enough food and drink in the house for breakfast for herself and Philemon; but, nevertheless, she said: "Of course I will give you some bread and milk." And then she asked the strangers to sit down outside, while she went into the house to prepare the supper for them.

She placed every slice of bread and every drop of milk there was in her cupboard on the table, and then she called to Philemon to bring the two travelers into the house.

How those strangers did enjoy the fresh milk and the brown sweet bread!

"May I have some more milk please?" asked the taller of the two travelers, draining his cup and holding it out empty.

"Alas!" cried Baucis. "You should have two cups full and more, did I have it to give to you; but the pitcher is empty and there is not another drop of milk in the house."

"You are mistaken about that, my good friend," said the stranger with a smile: and taking up the pitcher without another word, he poured out a full cup of milk for himself and another for his friend. In fact, the two strangers kept on pouring milk from the pitcher and drinking it, until they could drink no more.

After this, they thanked Philemon and Baucis and went on their way as happy as they could be.

"That was a wonderful pitcher of milk," said one, as they reached the road once more.

"Yes," answered the other. "It was like the kindness in the hearts of those two people."

* * *

"Well," began the Paper Cutter as he laid himself down beside the book, "perhaps you're saying you never heard a better story than that; but listen to this one." And then he told them the story of today:

Two children were playing in a large nursery. Suddenly their mother came into the room and said: "Nancy and Norton, come and sit down beside the play drawer with me and we'll look over the old toys. A family with five children has moved into the house at the end of the block. The father has no work, and those children don't seem to have anything to play with. I'm sure we can find something of yours that we can give them, don't you think so?"

Norton hurried up to his mother. He was very much interested in those five children.

Nancy stayed behind just for an instant to pick up her very best doll. Then she ran up, too, and laid it in her mother's lap.

"There. One of the children can have Bluey," said she. "She's new and pretty, and they'll like her better than an old doll."

"Why, that's a lovely present," said mother. "You really want to give Bluey away, do you dear?"

"Yes," decided Nancy, "and the little pink one, too. She's new and she's so cunning."

All this time Norton had been thinking carefully what he should send to the five children. But he hadn't any new toys like the dolls. His tractor was broken. His favorite book, "The Bears of Blue Mountain," had seven of its leaves torn out. That wouldn't do.

"Well, Norton?" asked mother as she began to sort some of the things in the drawer. "What are you going to give?"

The boy's hands were deep down in his pockets, and he answered thoughtfully:

"I haven't anything nice to give them, mother; but I can go and teach them some games, if you think they'd like those."

"I should think they'd like that very much indeed," said his mother.

* * *

So when Nancy went to see the new children on the block, carrying her dolls for the girls in the family, Norton went along, too, with the plan for a new game all worked out.

After the children had introduced themselves and the girls had begun to talk together, Norton turned to the three boys.

"Do you want to come over to that patch of woods?" asked he.

The three could hardly wait to get started.

When they had all four gathered together around a rock, Norton began:

"I thought we four would have a club like one I heard of the other day. You meet just as often as you want to, and the plan is to find out as many secrets as you can."

"What kind of secrets?" asked the smallest boy.

"Oh, all kinds of secrets about the outdoors," answered Norton. "Where birds' nests are, for instance, and where you can find snails—and things like that. You keep going for about a week and then the boy who has found out the most is president."

"Oh, let's do it! Let's do it!" cried the three boys; and they all began then and there in that cluster of trees, to pick up acorns and little stones and such things. Their pockets were stuffed with treasures and their thoughts with secrets when they started home once more.

Here they found their two sisters radiantly happy, too, one with Bluey in her arms, and the other with the little pink doll. The mother of the children was there, too, and her eyes were shining.

"Come again tomorrow, and the next day and the next," said she as she bade Nancy and Norton good-by. "And thank you both for the happiness you've brought my girls and boys and me."

The Adventures of Waddles

BUD DUCKLING HEARD OUR QUARTET PLAY AND WANTED LESSONS RIGHT AWAY.
1
"I'D LIKE TO PLAY THE VIOLIN; TO-MORROW, WADDLES, LET'S BEGIN."
2
OUR LESSON THROUGH, BUD CLOSED HIS BOOK. I SAW A DIS- APPOINTED LOOK.
3
HE SAID, THE FIDDLE 'NEATH HIS WING, "BUT WADDLES, I CAN'T PLAY A THING!"
4
THE HAGERS

A Little Islander

Yann and His Island, by Esther Brann. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

This is a book about life on a lonely island—and that somehow gives it a particular attraction. So you will enjoy reading about Yann, with his patched trousers and wooden clogs, who lives in far-away Ushant, off the coast of Brittany.

It is cold and desolate and dreary enough in the winter, but Yann and his sister, Barba, must fight their way to school each day, however blustering the wind or cold the rain.

The rounding up of the sheep in early spring is the great event of the year in Ushant. All winter the sheep wander about in herds, sheltering as best they may behind the three-cornered stone shelters provided for them—for there are no barns or barnyards on the island—and so when spring comes there is a general sorting out of rams and sheep and new-born lambs to their owners. This is a day of great excitement; more exciting to these island children even than Christmas.

You will enjoy going fishing with Yann and visiting the lighthouse which stands on one of the high points of the island to warn the sailors away from its treacherous coast, and pondering with him over his treasured piece of map.

The book is delightfully illustrated by the author, whose first book was "Nanette of the Wooden Shoes," and gives many interesting glimpses of life on Yann's island home.

Deacon

DEACON was a little Scotch terrier who lived with his family in the house next to the church.

Every Sunday, when the bells would chime for the service, Deacon was at the door ready and eager to be off. It so happened that it was a Presbyterian church and that is why he received the name of Deacon.

Those who knew him would turn and smile, seeing the little Scot trot in at the head of his family, turn and jump up on the pew to sit perfectly still and solemn all through the hour. To strangers it was surprising, to say the least.

One Sunday the family decided not to go to church. At the sound of the chimes Deacon was at the door prepared to leave, but nothing happened. He became more excited, in the dignified manner of a Scotch terrier, as the minutes passed and no one left. Finally he attracted someone's attention, and was let outside.

He stopped to wait for the family, only to see the door close and no one appear. He looked around with a somewhat bewildered air, and then, realizing that it really was Sunday and that he was late, he looked around with a hurt look, as if to say, "Not going to church? But someone must represent our family there."

Into the church and down the aisle to the vacant pew trotted little Deacon, and there, quite contented, he sat solemnly for the hour. At the end of the service he jumped down from the pew, trotted back up the aisle again, and out of the church.

Deacon's self-appointed duty to the family had been observed.

The Answer

The blue of the sky is a brighter blue,
The brown of the grass has a greener hue,
The feel of the air holds a promise, too;
Spring, where are you lingering?

The snow on the hills is melting away,
The ice and the streams can no longer stay,
The buds on the trees are appearing today;
Spring, why are you lingering?

Under the leaves the flowers are near,
Restlessly waiting for you to appear;
All hearts are smiling, can you not hear?
Spring, why are you lingering?

You're waiting, you say, for just one thing,
Till you hear the whir of the robin's wing,
And the bluebird's note out clear does ring;
And then you'll not be lingering.

Mary Flower

The Mail Bag

Long Beach, California

Dear Snubs:

I came here from a ranch in Texas where they raise sheep. We drove through a city called San Antonio and went to Bandera in the sheep and goat district. I can tell all you dogs that if you want good fun, that's the place to go. At first, I thought the cats, chickens, sheep and pigs were exciting enough, but one day out on the prairie I saw a queer animal that I'd never even heard young master speak about. A cowboy told him it was an armadillo. I chased it into its hole in the ground but I couldn't catch it because it could dig in faster than I could and it kept throwing the dirt in my face. It was the best sport I've ever had. Young master wouldn't let me off the leash because not many of the cowboys had ever seen a chow dog and they might have mistaken me for a fox or some other animal.

One day we were out riding in our motorcar when we saw a horse running away. A boy was galloping after it and maybe they'd have been chasing that runaway even yet, but a big collie dog gave chase and, weren't we excited then! He jumped right up at that horse's head and caught the reins and then hung on until the other horse caught up to them and its rider seized the reins. That's a dog to be proud of!

When we were leaving the ranch, we came upon a herd of goats being driven by cowboys down the road. The cowboys signaled to us to ride through them and we started very slowly. Soon some of those goats began to nibble at the luggage on the rear and side of the car. Then they began to climb on it and my mistress said that we would have to pick up speed if we were to have any luggage left. I wished that she would let me out to chase them off, but she didn't think one dog would amount to much among hundreds of goats. So we honked the horn and escaped from them. But, Snubs, I want to tell you that the happy place for dogs is Texas!

Greetings from, Ming Toy.

Fontana, California

Dear Editor:

In school we are going on an imaginary trip. We have divided the schoolroom into two groups. One boy is the captain of one ship and I am the captain of the other. We are supposed to be in the Congo Region.

I am 9 years old. My mother gets the Monitor every day. She gets all the other periodicals too. I read all the Mail Bag letters, Snubs and Waddles, and I look at the Home Forum page. I think the Monitor is very interesting. And I get many things from it that I need for school. I should like to hear from some of the Mail Baggers. Janet K.

Charleston, West Virginia

Dear Editor:

I am writing you this letter to ask you to have Milly-Molly-Mandy back in the Monitor again. I haven't seen it for a long time. I would appreciate it very much if you did.

We have a new State Capitol building with real gold on the dome. It is very pretty and we like it very much.

A beautiful Spitz dog comes to see us every day. We love him and call him Eskimo. Sometimes we give him a drink of water.

I am nine years old.

Elizabeth Anne K.

[We should all like to have another visit from Milly-Molly-Mandy, Elizabeth, but now that she is older she is probably too busy with her lessons to have those delightful adventures with little-friend-Susan and Billie Blunt.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

June W. (9), East Braintree, Mass.—Please send in your street address, June.

Mary June R. (11), San Bernardino, Calif.—Especially from Switzerland.

Boys

Joseph R. (10), San Bernardino, Calif.—Interested in music and sports.

Will Betty Jane W., Cleveland, Ohio, please send in her street address, as a letter has arrived for her.

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LAKE LURE, NORTH CAROLINA
Beautifully situated in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains. A camp where play and friendship go hand in hand with the unfoldment of true character and ability. Individual attention to particular needs. Horseback riding, all sports, swimming, open-air theater. College-trained counselors.
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1949 Union Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

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Camp Idlewild for Boys
Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

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Woodcraft, swimming, ponies, pets, studio, shop, gardening, farming, tennis, free riding, canoe trips. Fee $160 for season. Brownies 6-9 years. Pioneers 10-16 years. Free Booklet
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THIRTY-FIRST YEAR
The Aims—HAPPINESS—FAIR PLAY—CO-OPERATION
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Placed in this newspaper in appreciation for its standards.

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Also Baby Ruth, Butterfinger and Buy Jiminy in generous 5c packages.

Women's Indoor Tennis Under Way

Helen Germaine, Public Parks Champion, Advances to the Second Round

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 27 — Three of the four seeded players in the United States women's indoor tennis championship advanced to the second round this morning when Mrs. Arthur H. Hill Jr. of Newton, Mass., the former Mianne Palfrey, No. 1, won by default and Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester, Mass., No. 2, and Mrs. Robert H. Morris of Boston, No. 4, won their matches at the Longwood Covered Courts. Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d. of North Andover, Mass, seeded No. 3, did not play this morning.

Helen Germaine of New York, United States public parks champion, playing in this tournament for the first time, scored a rather easy victory over another out-of-town player, Brenda Tweed of Greenwich, Conn., 6—1, 6—1. Miss Germaine is most persistent in her play and this may help her to hurdle a few more barriers.

Miss Chase won her first-round match from Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff, Mass., a promising junior, 6—2, 6—0, and Mrs. Paul C. Sanborn of Brookline defaulted to the top-seeded Mrs. Hill.

Mrs. John L. Bremer and Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, both of Boston, staged the longest duel of the morning. The match advanced Mrs. Bremer to the third round. The scores were 7—5, 6—4.

Mrs. Morris won her first-round match from Rosemary Kerrison of Burgh Hall, Norfolk, Eng., 6—4, 6—3, while Mrs. J. L. Reece of Brookline and Harriet Baker, also of Brookline, won their first-round matches. The summary:

United States Women's Indoor Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Mrs. J. L. Reece, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. F. R. Madden, Jamaica Plain, Mass., 6—5, 6—1.

Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Boston, defeated Rosemary Kerrison, Burgh Hall, Norfolk, Eng., 6—4, 6—3.

Helen Germaine, New York, defeated Brenda Tweed, Greenwich, Conn., 6—1, 6—1.

Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, Mass., defeated Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, Mass., 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. Arthur H. Hill Jr., Newton, Mass., won from Mrs. Paul C. Sanborn, Brookline, Mass., by default.

Harriet Baker, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. Robert Wolcott, Boston, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round

Mrs. John L. Bremer, Boston, defeated Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, Boston, 7—5, 6—4.

Philly Arrows And Eagles Win Games

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	27	7	12	142	91	61
Providence	25	6	15	121	107	56
Boston	21	9	18	136	119	51
New Haven	16	5	25	97	129	37
Quebec	11	7	30	106	156	29

Result March 25

Boston 1, Providence 1, overtime.

Results March 26

New Haven 6, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 7, Quebec 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27—New Haven Eagles found little difficulty beating Alex Wood, spare Boston Cub goalie, last night in the last appearance here this season of the visitors; the Eagles winning, 6 to 3. Each team scored in the first period. New Haven led 4 to 2 at the end of the second session and in the final each side scored again. The Cubs were without Jackson, Davie, O'Neil, Harnott and Joe Jerwa. The summary:

Boston		New Haven
Convey	rw	Kinsella
Keating, Paddon	c	Cook, F. Jerwa
Jeremiah, Picketts	rw	Burmister, Weir, Benson
Speyer, Doran	ld	Lane
Pringle, Radley	rd	Warshawski
Roberts	g	Wood

Score—New Haven 6, Boston 3. Goals—Picketts, Speyer, King, Pringle, Convey, Kinsella for New Haven; Saunders 2, Cook for Boston. Assists—Jackson, King for New Haven; Cook, Burmister for Boston. Officials—F. A. Synnott and N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

QUEBEC, March 27 (AP) — The Philadelphia Arrows, leaders in the Canadian-American Hockey League, trounced the Quebec Beavers here Saturday, 7 to 1. The Arrows held a five-goal lead before Toupin scored Quebec's loan goal late in the third period. McGoldrick, Philadelphia forward and defense man, went on a scoring rampage with four goals. The game ended Quebec's season. The summary:

Philadelphia		Quebec
Wilson	lw	Toupin
Pratt	c	Ward
Collings	rw	Dube
Peters	ld	Molyneaux
Nichols	rd	Prew
Cude	g	Lamontagne

Alternates—Philips, Desmarais, Anderson, Hudson, Runge, Conn, McGoldrick, Boyd for Philadelphia; McCabe, McIntyre, Lowrey, Giroux, Arnott, Callighen, Connor for Quebec.

Score—Philadelphia 7, Quebec 1. Goals—McGoldrick 4, Hudson, Pratt, Runge for Philadelphia; Toupin for Quebec. Assists—Phillips 2, Hudson 2, Wilson, Pratt for Philadelphia. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27—Boston Cubs, minus the services of Jackson, goalie, Joe Jerwa, Davie, Harnott and O'Neil, ended their losing streak on Providence ice here Saturday night by holding the local Reds to a 1-to-1 overtime tie. Alex Cook sent the visitors to a one-goal lead in the second period, but Rivers tied it up in the third session. The summary:

Boston		Providence
Burmister, Weir, Benson	lw	Rivers, Taylor, Raymond
Cook, F. Jerwa	c	Gaudreault, Alexandre, Himes
Saunders, Buckles	rw	Murray, Hondou, McCully
Warshawski	rd	McVicar, Lesieur
Lane	ld	Trapp, Vail
Wood	g	Byrne

Score—Boston 1, Providence 1. Goals—Cook for Boston; Rivers for Providence. Assists—Mondou, McVicar, Trapp for Providence. Officials—W. J. Stewart and W. T. Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

W. F. Hoppe Wins Match From Welker Cochran

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 27 — W. F. Hoppe of New York, world's champion at 18.1 balk line, defeated Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif., world's champion at three-cushion billiards, in their 600-point match at the latter game which ended here Saturday night. The score was 600 to 567 in 573 innings.

Cochran won both of the last two blocks, but Hoppe started the day 58 points ahead and the lead was too great for the champion to overcome. Cochran won the semifinal block, 72 to 50, and the final 52 to 50. Hoppe started the week with a victory in the first block, and led at each stopping point, though the blocks were divided, each winning six. Cochran registered the high runs, one of 13 and two of 12. Hoppe's best run was a 10. The title did not pass, as Hoppe was ineligible because he did not compete in the last tournament. Hoppe, however, receives $2000 for his victory. They divide the gate receipts equally.

In the final block Cochran made a splendid rally, scoring 17 points in six innings. The score by innings:

Cochran—0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 3
0 0 1 0 4 6 3 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0
Hoppe—1 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 3 0 3 3 0 0 0 3
1 5 1 3 0 0 3 0 2 1 1 1 0 2 0 1 1 2
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 2—50. Innings—49. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Four Mexican Players Picked

MEXICO CITY, March 27 (AP)—The Mexican Davis Cup committee has announced the names of four members of the team which will represent Mexico against the United States in the first round of American zone Davis Cup play here in the first week in May, and plans for a playoff to pick a fifth player. The team will be headed by Ricardo Tapia, Mexico's No. 1 player, and will include Alfonso Unda, Jorge Acosta and Eduardo Mestre. The winner of a trial between Angel Roldan and Esteleo M. Reyes will be added to the team later. Rafael Arnedo will act as trainer.

Scheftel Defeats Bourne

AIKEN, S. C., March 27 (AP)—Stuart Scheftel, of New York and Paris, won the thirty-eighth annual Southern Cross Cup golf tournament at the Palmetto Club here Saturday by defeating Alfred S. Bourne, of New York and Augusta, Ga., 5 and 4. Bourne won the cup in 1929 and 1931. Scheftel was former junior champion of England. The cup play was over 36 holes. The course was heavy after a rain. At the end of 18 holes played in the morning, Scheftel was 4 up.

Playoff Date Switched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., March 27—President Charles S. King of the International Hockey League announced last night that Windsor Bulldogs and London Tecumsehs will meet here Wednesday in their playoff game, instead of Tuesday as originally scheduled. The switch has been made because of the Detroit Red Wings and Montreal Maroon Stanley Cup elimination game at Detroit Tuesday night.

College Squash Racquets

M. I. T. 5, Beverley Y. M. C. A. 0.

D. R. Horn Makes New World Mark

Northwestern University Swimmer Features N. C. A. A. Finals at New Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27—One new world's record, one new N. C. A. A. record, one N. C. A. A. record equaled and one meet record and two new pool records were recorded in the final events of the tenth annual National Collegiate Athletic Association championship meet held in the Yale pool at the new Payne Whitney Gymnasium, Saturday night, Coupled with the record-breaking performances in the preliminary races Friday night, some kind of a new record was made in every event except the fancy diving.

Donald R. Horn '35 of Northwestern University was the swimmer to make a new world's record. This he did when he won the final of the 200-yard breaststroke event in 2m. 29.8s. This took two seconds off the former mark made by Walter Spence of Rutgers in 1927.

Spence figured in the record-breaking attack when he won the 100-yard freestyle in 52.4s., equaling the N. C. A. A. mark made by G. H. Kojac of Rutgers in 1931, and breaking the championship meet record of 52.6s., made in 1931. The other new N. C. A. A. record was made by the Northwestern University 300-yard medley relay team, which won that event in 3m. 5.4s. The new pool records were made by T. M. Wiget '34, Stanford University, in the 440-yard freestyle, and Gordon H. Chalmers '35, Franklin & Marshall College, in the 150-yard backstroke.

At a meeting of the rules committee of the N. C. A. A., held in connection with the meet, it was voted to include a 1500-meter freestyle in future meets and it was also voted to eliminate the low-board cutaway one-and-a-half and the Gaynor one-and-a-half from the fancy dive in future meets. The invitation of Ohio State University to stage the 1934 meet was accepted. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Annapolis; Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia, second; R. W. Banfield '34, Dartmouth, third; W. A. Lewis '34, Brown, fourth. Time—23.8s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; A. R. Highland '34, Northwestern, second; W. A. Lewis '34, Brown, third; J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan, fourth. Time—52.4s. (Equals N. C. A. A. record made by G. H. Kojac, Rutgers, in 1931, and breaks championship record of 52.6s., made by Kojac in 1931 meet.)

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. M. Wiget '34, Stanford; A. T. Hapke 3d '33, Yale, second; J. W. Dayton Jr. '33, Princeton, third; James Christie '34, Michigan, fourth. Time—2m. 16s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. M. Wiget '34, Stanford; James Christy '34, Michigan, second; Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale, third; F. D. Kennedy '33, Michigan, fourth. Time—4m. 58.4s. (New pool record. Old mark 5m. 6.4s., made by Walter Spence in 1933.)

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by G. H. Chalmers '35, Franklin & Marshall; R. W. Long '33, Princeton, second; E. E. Stowell '34, Harvard, third; M. G. Moulton '34, Minnesota, fourth. Time—1m. 39.8s. (New pool record.)

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by D. R. Horn '35, Northwestern; R. A. West '33, Princeton, second; Louis Lemak '33, Michigan, third; A. G. Gilsdorf '33, Ohio State, fourth. Time—2m. 29.8s. (New world's record. Old mark 2m. 31.8s, made by Walter Spence in 1927.)

Fancy Dive—Won by R. K. Degener '34, Michigan, 128.94 points; K. A. Willard '33, Northwestern, second, 96.34 points; James Wilkie '34, Northwestern, third, 95.36 points; F. C. Fenske '33, Michigan, fourth, 91.70 points.

300—Yard Medley Relay—Won by Northwestern University (B. J. Hahn '35, D. R. Horn '35, A. R. Highland '34); Yale, second; Michigan, third; Brown, fourth. Time—3m. 5.4s. (New N. C. A. A. record. Old mark 3m. 6.2s., made by Michigan in 1931.)

400-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers University (T. F. Brick '34, W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, N. M. Kramer '33, Walter Spence '34); Princeton, second; Annapolis, third; Yale, fourth. Time—3m. 39.2s.

Springfield to Have Hockey

SPRINGFIELD, March 25 (AP)—A waiver signed Saturday lifting receivership from the Springfield Ice Rink, Inc., permitted definite announcement that hockey would be returned to this city next season. Concessions were made by all parties at interest, including the Madison Square Garden Corporation of the East and the Eastern States Exposition, in which the ice rink has been located. A new contract has been drawn up between the New York Rangers, operated by the Madison Square Garden, and the Ice Rink, which is said to be much more favorable to local interests. Hockey was abandoned here this season owing to financial difficulties that arose among the parties at interest.

Pawtucket Rangers Win

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Playing on a field ankle deep in mud and with rain steadily making it worse, the Pawtucket (R. I.) Rangers defeated the German-Hungarians of New York, 5 to 0, Sunday, to enter the eastern finals of the National Challenge Cup soccer competition. The Rangers will meet the New York Americans in a home and home series for the right to battle the western champions. The first game will be played at Pawtucket Saturday and the second here on Sunday.

Stix Club Wins and Qualifies

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 27—The Stix Club of St. Louis defeated the Spartans of Chicago here, yesterday, in the second and final game of the western final in the national challenge cup tournament 1 to 0 and thus qualified to meet the winner of the eastern final for the cup and championship. The Stix Club won the first game of the final round at St. Louis a week ago Sunday 7 to 3.

Hagen Wins First Prize

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 27 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen of Detroit won the $2500 Charleston open golf tournament Saturday afternoon with a 72-hour score of 282. Henry Picard, of Charleston, was second with 283, and Craig Wood, of Deal, N. J., third with 286.

College Baseball Results

Manhattan 5, Columbia 3
Penn A. C. 7, Swarthmore 0.

College Fencing Results

Annapolis 12, Pennsylvania 5.
Rutgers 9, W. & M. 8.

College Rugby Result

New York R. C. 7, Princeton 5.

Boston Away To One-Game Margin

Defeats Toronto 2-1 in Overtime—Detroit and Rangers Also Win Games

National Hockey League Title Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	1	0	2	1
Toronto	0	1	1	2

(Best three out of five games)

Marty Barry and Capt. Dit Clapper sent the Boston Bruins into a one-game lead for the National Hockey League championship Saturday night by figuring in all the scoring of the team's 2-to-1 overtime triumph against Toronto Maple Leafs before some 15,000 fans at the Boston Garden. The teams meet at the Garden again Tuesday night and then entrain to Toronto for the third and remaining games of the three-out-of-five series.

Maple Leafs stood off the Bruins courageously with a weakened lineup through the regulation three periods, but succumbed to the manpower of the Bruins in the overtime. The visitors were away to a one-goal lead in the first period, Bruins tied in the second and won at 14m. 14s. of the overtime.

After the usual cautiousness of a playoff opening, Toronto jumped into the lead 14m. 3s. when Thoms, playing his first "big" game, beat Thompson on Jackson's pass. The play was started by Clancy. Smith was serving a penalty at the time. The tying goal came at 2m. 14s. when Barry split the defense and passed forward to Clapper who capitalized. The overtime goal resulted from Barry's quick thinking when he out-raced Chabot for Clapper's rebound. The summary:

Boston		Toronto
Galbraith, Ripley, Heximer, Beattie	lw	Conacher, Doraty, Sands
Barry, Stewart, Beattie, Chapman	c	Primeau, Thoms, Blair
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver	rw	Jackson, Cotton, Gracie
Smith, Owen, Hitchman	ld	Clancy, Levinsky, Day
Shore, Owen, Smith	rd	Day, Levinsky, Thoms
Thompson	g	Chabot

Score—Boston 2, Toronto 1. Goals—Clapper, Barry for Boston; Thoms for Toronto. Assists—Barry, Clapper for Boston; Jackson, Clancy for Toronto. Officials—J. A. O. Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 14m. 14s. overtime.

Stanley Cup Challenge Round—Third-Place Teams

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Rangers	1	0	5	2
Canadiens	0	1	2	5

(Two games—total goals.)

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—Rangers outplayed Canadiens by a wide margin for 58 minutes of the first playoff game of the third-place series for the Stanley Cup challenge round yesterday evening, making five goals. But the Habitants made up the balance partially in the remaining two minutes, by brilliant play by Aurel Joliat, making two goals. This leaves the locals a margin of three goals.

Rangers got under speed at once, scoring twice in the first five minutes. Howie Morenz went off for tripping Earl Seibert, and before his return Bill Cook took a pass from Boucher for the first, and Bun Cook added a second, Bill Cook assisting. Penalties to Boucher, Brennan, Joliat and Seibert stopped further scoring.

The second session yielded another Ranger goal, Dillon to Siebert to Murdoch. The Rangers were outrushing all the way through but Hainsworth prevented further damage. Dillon scored the fourth from Murdoch's pass well along in the third session and Frank Boucher scored his first home goal unassisted for the fifth. Canadiens broke loose for the balance of the session and scored twice before the bell, Joliat to Leduc and Gagnon to Joliat.

New York Rangers		Canadiens
F. Cook, Siebert, Keeling	lw	Gagnon, Giroux, Larochelle
Boucher, Murdoch, Somers, Pettinger	c	Morenz, Lepine
W. Cook, Dillon, Heller, Osmundson	rw	Joliat, Hart, Harrington
Johnson, Brennan, Ild	rd	S. Mantha, Morenz, Leduc, Bourgault
Seibert, Brennan, Heller	ld	Carson, Bourgault, Starr
Aitkenhead	g	Hainsworth

Score—Rangers 5, Canadiens 2. Goals—W. Cook, F. Cook, Murdoch, Dillon, Boucher for Rangers; Leduc, Joliat for Canadiens. Assists—Boucher, W. Cook, Siebert, Dillon, Murdoch for Rangers; Joliat, Gagnon for Canadiens. Officials—M. J. Bodden, Toronto, and G. N. Goodman, London, Ont. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Stanley Cup Challenge Round—Second-Place Teams

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	1	0	2	0
Montreal	0	1	0	2

(Two games—total goals)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 27—The Detroit Red Wings had a practically perfect system in operation against the Montreal Maroons in the first game of the playoff series between the two teams that finished second in their respective groups of the National Hockey League on Saturday night and in addition they took advantage of two openings to score goals. As a result they defeated the Montreal Maroons, 2 to 0, and will enter the second and final, on their home ice Tuesday, with a two-goal margin and strong favorites to advance to the next round.

The visitors started off in a cautious manner and concentrated on defensive play for a while. The Maroons staged a fast and strong attack at the start of the game which gradually wore down the locals. Voss made a forward pass to Aurie for the first goal, 8m. 40s. after the game started, and the Maroons became somewhat disorganized. There was no scoring in the second period, the visitors checking being so thorough that the Maroons had few real chances to score and Roach took care of them. Detroit held to its defensive play, staging attacks only when presented with an opportunity. Early in the third period Voss caught Kerr napping with a slow shot along the ice and from then on there was no doubt as to the result of the game.

Detroit		Montreal
Lewis, Emms, Sorrell, Moffatt	lw	Ward, Robinson, Brydson
Voss, Goodfellow, Hay	c	Smith, Haynes, W. Kilrea
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman	rw	Northcott, Trottier, Duguid
Evans, Gallagher, Ild	rd	Noble, Wentworth
Young, Buswell, rd	ld	Conacher, Wilcox
Roach	g	Kerr

Score—Detroit 2, Montreal 0. Goals—Aurie and Voss for Detroit. Assist—Voss for Detroit. Officials—J. C. Smeaton, Montreal, and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Many Changes Noted In A. B. C. Standings

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Five-Man Event

Bodnars, Cleveland	2936
Madison Gas and Electric, Madison	2918
Mineralite, Chicago	2916
Eagle Malt, Buffalo	2910
B. P. O. E. No. 893, Bedina, N. Y.	2902

Double Event

Frank Muza and John Kintgen, Chicago	1308
J. Martino and A. Pirraino, Syracuse	1292
L. Marone and R. Thomas, Pittsburgh	1285
L. Muller and B. Muller, Jersey City	1274
W. Moore and J. Delahanty, New York	1273

Single Event

R. Knade, Chicago	691
L. Teela, Chicago	690
J. Bannick, Elmyra	687
P. Wehrmeister, Cicero	687
J. Heim, Milwaukee	681

All Event

G. Ahrbeck, South Bend, Ind.	1956
K. Maurer, Syracuse	1922
W. Lundgren, Chicago	1909
J. La Martine, Buffalo	1907
A. Hein, Chicago	1884

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 27—No less than 11 changes occurred among the American Bowling Congress high 10 leaders, as a result of Sunday's bombardment in the national pin classic. The scoring was easily the heaviest of the tournament since the opening March 9.

Topping the day's terrific scoring was the 1308 total of Frank Muza and John Kintgen of Chicago, who reached top berth in the doubles division. Madison Gas and Light topped the five-man competition last night, the Wisconsin team rolling into second place with a total of 2918.

Since the second invasion of the "regulars" the tournament is now experiencing some real scoring and the Coliseum here in the Fair grounds was packed to capacity last night.

Twenty different cities are included on tonight's card, which includes lineups from as far west as Denver and Kansas City and east to Hartford, Conn.

Midwest Wrestlers Capture Every Title

BETHLEHEM, Penna., March 27 (AP)—Oklahoma A. and M. and Iowa State College have won major honors in the national collegiate wrestling championships for 1933.

These two colleges, wrestling powers for years, accounted for six of the eight individual titles decided here Saturday night. Indiana University and Southwestern State Teachers' College of Oklahoma divided the other two to give the middle West a clean sweep. The East, failing to win a single crown, qualified only two men for the finals.

Of the two defending champions in the field, Robert W. Hess '34 of Iowa State repeated his 1932 triumph in the 175-pound division, but Joseph L. Puerta of Illinois, 118-pound king last year, was beaten.

Hess threw Gordon Dee Pree '34 of Oklahoma A. & M. in 5m. 47s. in the light-heavyweight finals; but Puerta was decisively beaten by Rex Peery of Oklahoma A. & M. Peery piled up a time advantage of more than nine minutes.

Alan Kelley of Oklahoma A & M., 145-pound champion, and Pat O. Johnson of Harvard, runnerup in the 135-pound class, were given the coaches' award as the outstanding wrestlers in the two-day tournament. The individual champions:

118 Pounds—Rex Perry, Oklahoma A. and M.
125 Pounds—Ross Flood, Oklahoma A. and M.
135 Pounds—P. H. Devine, Indiana.
145 Pounds—Alan Kelly, Oklahoma A. and M.
155 Pounds—Merrill F. Prevert, Iowa State.
165 Pounds—George A. Martin, Iowa State.
175 Pounds—Robert W. Hess, Iowa State.
Unlimited—Ralph Teague, Southwestern State Teachers, Oklahoma.

Exhibition Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

March 25

Boston (N.) 4, New York (A.) 2.
Boston (A.) 6, Philadelphia (N.) 3.
Buffalo 7, St. Louis (A.) 6.
Chicago (A.) 8, Missions 5.
Detroit 8, Houston 0.
New York (N.) 7, All-Stars 1.
Philadelphia (A.) 8, Newark 3.
Pittsburgh 7, Hollywood 4.
St. Louis (N.) 2, Brooklyn 1.
Toronto 2, Columbus 0.

March 26

Boston (N.) 4, New York (A.) 3.
Chicago (A.) 5, Oakland 5, (nine innings).
Chicago (N.) 5, Sacramento 1.
Chicago (N.) 3, Sacramento 1.
Detroit 8, Houston 1.
Hollywood 7, Pittsburgh 5.
Missions 7, Chicago (A.) 6.
New York (N.) 7, El Paso 2.
New Orleans 9, Cleveland (A.) 7.
Philadelphia (N.) 6, Cincinnati 4.
Philadelphia (A.) 5, Newark 0.
St. Louis (A.) 9, Buffalo 6.
Washington 3, Birmingham 1.

Jacobs Wins Class C Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—Dr. John L. Jacobs, a late addition to the Harvard Club team, during the later matches of the metropolitan squash racquets Class C team season, who helped to win the championship for them, captured another title for himself on Saturday, when he won the metropolitan Class C individual title at the Downtown Athletic Club from his team mate, J. N. Olmsted, in the final round. It was a well-fought contest, with the winner having a hard struggle to hold his team mate in the latter half, after winning the first two games. The score was 15—13, 15—5, 13—15, 17—16.

Minnesota Rifle Team Wins

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 27 (AP)—University of Minnesota won the Western Conference rifle championship Saturday in the University of Illinois Armory, scoring 1373 out of a possible 1500. Illinois shaded Iowa for second place, 1342 to 1341. Ohio, Wisconsin and Indiana, the other competing schools, finished in that order. Wilkins of Ohio State fired the highest individual score, 279 out of 300. Gardner of Ohio State and Maday of Minnesota tied one point behind Wilkins. The Illinois shaded Iowa by sustained by the marksmanship of each member of the five-man team, Heiseth and Stern shooting for 273 and Gottfried 272.

Morales Wins Cuban Title

HAVANA, March 27 (AP)—Ricardo Morales defeated Gustavo Vollmer, 6—8, 6—2, 6—2, 0—6, 6—4, in the final round of the Cuban national amateur tennis tournament Sunday.

Iannicelli Wins Right to Play Ward

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—Thomas Iannicelli of the Essex Club of Newark, will be the challenger for the world open squash tennis championship against Frank Ward of the City Athletic Club, the present holder, on Tuesday evening, as the result of the United States open championship, which ended Saturday evening on the court of the Fraternity Squash Club, with his 15—12, 15—8, 15—6 victor in the final round over Leo T. Collins, former professional in that club, but now at Block Hall Club.

Though Iannicelli is one of the most powerful hitters in the game, it was his softer shot play that really decided the issue with Collins, who is also skillful in driving, thought not so steady as Iannicelli. So long as Collins found the ball coming to him in backcourt, he stood up well, but when Iannicelli resorted to forecourt positions, the scale tipped.

The first game was even all the way, as both players were driving with great power. They tied at 12-all for five innings, when Iannicelli ran out the game with three carefully placed shots. Then he settled down to vary his speed, and though Collins led at 5—1, the balance of the match was all in the Essex Club professional's favor. The summary:

United States Open Squash Tennis Championship—Final Round

Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club, defeated Leo T. Collins, Block Hall Club, 15—12, 15—8, 15—6.

Mixed Doubles Squash Racquets Play Starts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—The first attempt at mixed doubles play in squash racquets, the metropolitan championship, got under way at the Heights Casino court over the weekend, with 21 teams entered. The first round was completed, and four teams reached the third round in spite of the difficulties of only one court to use. Hereafter only two matches will be played each afternoon. The summary:

First Round

Ruth Anderson, Plainfield, and F. B. Alexander, Greenwich, defeated Mrs. V. Evans and Donough Prince, Short Hills, 15—12, 15—13, 15—7.

Cathleen Fox, Junior League, and H. N. Rawlins Jr., Racquet, won from B. Beresford and Ridley Watts, Short Hills, by default.

Marguerite Anderson and Francis Day, Plainfield, defeated Frieda Scharmann and Ambrose Cort Jr., Heights Casino, 15—10, 12—15, 15—10, 18—16.

Mary Francis, Heights, and W. C. Hammond, Yale, defeated Mrs. Quincy Cabot, Junior League, and R. E. McCormick, University, 13—15, 15—12, 18—15, 15—7.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme and B. W. Read defeated Constance Sullivan and J. M. Young, 12—15, 17—14, 17—15, 15—8.

Second Round

Mrs. E. H. Hill, Ardsley, and W. A. W. Stewart Jr., Racquet, defeated Mrs. Gilman Nichols and W. S. Wonham, Greenwich, 15—11, 16—14, 16—13.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brunie, Heights Casino, defeated Mrs. H. L. Crawford, Junior League, and H. S. Khiffen, Rockaway Hunting Club, 10—15, 15—8, 15—9, 17—14.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green and Thomas Carter, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, defeated Carola Winter, Cosmopolitan Club, and John W. Hubbell, Dartmouth Club, 15—9, 15—11, 15—16.

Mrs. William Adams and Danforth Miller, Rockaway Hunting Club, defeated Margaret Bostwick, Bronxville Field Club, and W. Stanton Barber, Princeton Club, 18—17, 15—8, 16—14.

English Harrier Wins

NEWLORT, Monmouthshire, Eng., March 27 (Canadian Press)—England captured first place in the international 10-mile cross-country race Saturday, in which representatives from England, Northern Ireland, France, Belgium, Scotland, and Wales competed. Covering the long grind in 53m. 41s., Holden of England finished in front, 12 minutes before Sutherland of Scotland, who led Suttiesmith, a fellow countryman, by 1m. Finishing next in order were Footer, Bailey, Evenson and Eaton, all of England, and Lecuron of France. England won with the low score of 32, with Scotland had 62, France 109, Wales 157, Belgium 167, and Northern Ireland 246.

U. S. Women Golfers Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., March 27—The United States team of Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City and Maureen Orcutt, recent winner of the North and South title, defeated Kathleen Garnham and Betty Dix Perkin of England in a best-ball international women's golf foursome over the James River course of the Country Club of Virginia. Mrs. Hill was out in 42 and home in 41 for a medal 83. Miss Orcutt scored 43 and 41. Miss Perkin scored an 87 after a poor first nine, while Miss Garnham found the wind troublesome on the greens.

Cricket Match Drawn

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z., March 27 (AP)—The test cricket match between England and New Zealand today ended in a draw as a terrific dust storm swept the city to make continuance impossible. The scores were: England 560 for eight wickets, declared; New Zealand 223 and 35 for no wickets. The high English score in their first innings was amassed through the brilliant batting of Wally Hammond and L. E. G. Ames. Hammond knocked up 227 before losing his wicket, while Ames had 103. G. L. Weir, with 66, and J. L. Kerr, with 59, were high batsmen for New Zealand.

Van Alen Defeats Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 27—For the first time since 1929 a New Yorker has won the United States court tennis singles championship. James H. Van Alen defeated William C. Wright Jr. of Philadelphia, the defending champion, in the fivest final Saturday before the largest gallery to witness a match at the Philadelphia Racquet Club. The conflict raged on for about two hours and ended in the following scores: 2—6, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Rangers Eliminate Toronto

PARIS, March 27 (AP)—The Massachusetts Rangers eliminated the Toronto Nationals from the Paris hockey championships yesterday, winning a semifinal round encounter, 3 to 2. Harrison counted the first American goal in the opening period but Kerr equalized for the Nationals. After a scoreless second period, Langmaid and Harrison gave the Rangers a 2-goal lead, which the Canadiens were unable to overcome. Kane tallied for Toronto just before the end of the game.

Coaches Elect Wall

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27 (AP)—Frances P. Wall of New York University was elected president of the Collegiate Swimming Coaches Association here Saturday. The coaches are here attending the championships of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Perry McGillivray of Chicago was elected first vice-president, Carl Michaels of Yale, second vice-president, and Henry Ortland of the United States Naval Academy, second vice-president.

Ties Duckpin Record

DANBURY, Conn., March 27 (AP)—Joe Phillips of Stamford tied the world's duckpin bowling record for five strings here last night by shooting 747 in the southern Connecticut sweepstakes.

England Defeats Scotland

LONDON, March 27 (Canadian Press)—England defeated Scotland, 1 to 0, in an international amateur soccer match Saturday at Dulwich.

College Lacrosse Results

Cornell 13, Syracuse 7.
Mt. Washington 9, Swarthmore 4.
Pennsylvania 8, Philadelphia C. C. 4.

College Soccer Result

Pennsylvania 3, Philadelphia C. C. 0.

College Track Result

Cornell 65, Syracuse 30½, Colgate 8½.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, direction of Manager of Committees on Publication.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Alternate Sundays, up to and including April 16, 2:15-2:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WDRC, 1330kc-225m, direction of Committee on Publication for Connecticut.

NEW YORK—Each Sunday, except first, 3:00-3:30 p. m., Wednesdays following first Sunday, 3:00-3:30 p. m., Station WINS, 1180kc-254m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:25-6:40 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J., Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, direction of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 590kc-341m, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, direction of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1430kc-211m, direction of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m, direction of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m, direction of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, direction of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla. — Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, direction of Committee on Publication for Florida.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Tuesdays, Thursdays

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Rime-O-Grams No. 107

Published: Feb. 27
Shakespeare's Men

Answers

1.

His ships lost at sea
Brought quickly the hour
Which placed him within
The grim lender's power.
Antonio (Merchant of Venice)

2.

The wintry winds blew
On his locks unprotected,
When his offspring unkind
This monarch rejected.
(King Lear)

3.

A maid fair as morn,
A balcony, too;
And the lover approaching
Will always be true.
(Romeo)

4.

The lines of the drama
Read: "This was a man!"
But friendship's rebuke—
Forget it, who can?
(Brutus)

5.

With tales that allure
Came the traveler swart;
Fell in love with the maid
And captured her heart.
(Othello)

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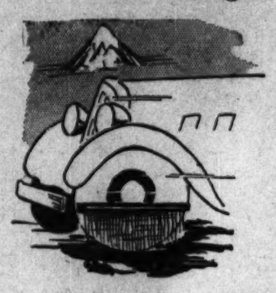
Daily Features

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Laws in Japan require that automobiles and trucks be equipped with "anti-splashers" on wet days. The device protects the pedestrian from being spattered with mud on narrow thoroughfares.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Word wanted—On Feb. 6, this department invited readers of the Monitor to recommend a word that might be applied to advanced years, but would not fasten decrepitude or senility on the person; one that would convey the thought of Thomas Hood:

> Love is its own loveliness alway,
> and takes new luster from the touch
> of Time; its bough owns no December
> and no May, but wears its blossoms
> into winter's clime.

The Editor wishes to acknowledge the many replies he has received, all of them proposing something helpful. Space, however, will not permit the publication of all the candidates.

Intermediage is coined and proposed by A. H. W. He submits that it connotes "the age which is neither young nor old, that age between adolescence and senility—not suggestive of weakness, yet indicating maturity accompanied with a sense of good judgment."

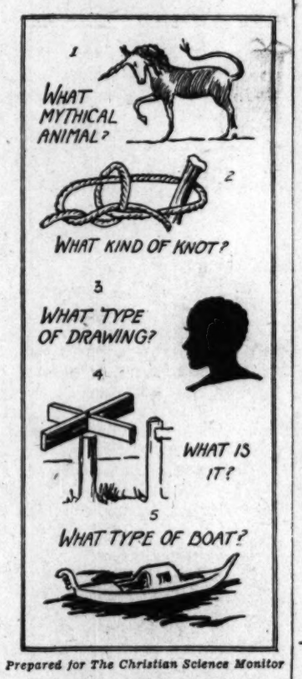
A. N. B. uses the first syllable of *venerable* and coins *venage*.

W. N. L. likes *maturity* and *mature*, which he feels are better than *venerable*.

Mrs. M. P. likes *of ripe years*. She says: "First the blossom; then the fresh young fruit, expressing qualities of beauty, loveliness, vigor, action, unfoldment; then more growth—ripening—more unfolding, and expressing of riper qualities, such as soundness, mellowness, sweetness, richness, beautiful both in form and color."

Primage is coined by Miss I. J. C. "One definition of *prime*," she writes, "is 'period of life when one's powers are developed and vigor not impaired.'"

Pict-O-Grams



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found in a "box" among the advertisements.

In Lighter Vein

The Reference

After inspecting a number of sets in the wireless shop, the young lady approached the counter.

"I want to buy a wireless set on the installment plan," she told the assistant.

"Yes, madam," he replied, "I think we can arrange that. Have you any references?"

"Oh, yes," she replied, "from our last dealer."

"Can I see them?" the assistant asked.

"I haven't any with me," she told him, "but I'm sure he will be glad to tell you that there wasn't a scratch on the cabinet when he took it back."—*Answers.*

The Absentee

Walter was going to have a party, and his mother insisted on his inviting, among others, a neighbor's boy with whom he had had an argument. He finally promised he would do so, but on the day of the party the neighbor's boy failed to turn up. Walter's mother became suspicious. "Did you invite Charlie?" she asked.

"Of course I did, mother. I not only invited him to come; I dared him to."—*Edmonton Bulletin.*

Borrowed Wisdom

Mr. Giles once lent a volume of Plato to one of his neighboring farmers, and when the book was returned asked, "Well, how did you like Plato?"

"First-rate," said the farmer. "I see he's got some of my ideas."—*Labor.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

EVERY joy is gain,
And gain is gain, however small.
—ROBERT BROWNING

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 118, 174, 310

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FELIX MENDELSSOHN (1809-1847) is the shining example of musical genius unattended by struggle and disappointment. His music never touched that rapture of beauty reached by many less fortunate, otherwise, than he; but it has clear structure, melodic grace and charm, with a delicacy that is wholly his own. He was so much admired, wherever he went, that it was said: "Felix cannot put his head out of a window anywhere, but someone shouts 'Hurrah!'"

The poet Shelley has been named Ariel, for the elusive sprite in Shakespeare's "Tempest"; but the name applies even better to Mendelssohn, joyously awing above earth's toil. His "On Wings of Song," to Heine's words, is in itself a kind of commentary on his own poise and charm, seen in all his music. He excelled in the painting of water scenes, as in his "Hebrides" music, the "Isles of Fingal," or "Meerestille" ("sea calm"). He succeeded notably in every line of composition, and fuller maturity might have done much for him. At sixteen he was busy with his overture for "Midsummer Night's Dream," which at once stamped him a genius. His later music for this play included the hard-worked wedding march.

His oratorio "St. Paul" appeared in 1836, and was sung the same year in England. His "Song of Praise" and the music for Racine's *Athalie* followed. His marriage in 1837 was very happy, and he and his beautiful wife were fêted in England, where he was greatly honored and beloved. It was his organ playing that turned the English organists to their recognized mastery of this instrument.

His friendship with Jenny Lind, the Swedish nightingale, is memorable for the noble air, "Hear ye, Israel," in "Elijah." The repeated upper F-sharp was used because her voice had special beauty at that point. "Elijah" was first sung at the Birmingham festival of 1846, under Mendelssohn's baton. This was the year before his passing, at only 37 years of age.

The revised Christian Science Hymnal has six melodies from Mendelssohn. No. 118 is the prayer from "Elijah," used here with words of the same prayerful feeling. No. 174 is the "Consolation" from "Songs without Words" (Op. 30, No. 3), with words written especially for it. No. 229 Constancy, is from the allegretto of the fourth organ sonata; No. 310, Bethlehem, long used with "Hark ye herald angels," has here another Christmas song, especially written. No. 342, Angels' Song, is from "Songs without Words" (Op. 19, No. 1); and No. 376 is "Reliance."

Uncle Ed's Weekly Letter

Boston, March 27, 1933

DEAR FOLKS:

The good weather continues, the frost is out of the ground, and the birds are reminding us with their songs that spring is a joyous season around Boston. Although it seems rather early for the fox sparrows, we have been entertaining several of the rusty little rascals out at the house for a week. Mr. H—— told me the other day about some friends from up in Vermont who had been spending the winter down here "in the south." Well, it's a fact that many New Englanders who went farther south "for the winter," found it. (People who run away from a problem usually take it along.)

Our Moscow correspondent, who is completing a lecture tour on this side, spoke before the Executives Club of Boston last Thursday evening. Only a month ago one of our radio staff addressed this same distinguished group. The club, by the way, does an interesting thing during the meal. Questions of national interest are passed around, one question to a table. During the meal the diners discuss their particular question, and each "chairman" reports the consensus of his table mates as the dishes are cleared away. The question at our visitors' table a month ago was, "What proposed national reforms should be adopted?" (Other questions were: "What has the large organization to learn from the small?" and "Is the five-day week here to stay?") Our table seemed to agree that balancing the federal budget wouldn't be such a bad idea, and Mr. P—— so ably presented our case that none of us were really astonished to hear that Mr. Roosevelt was going to try to do it. We hope, of course, that the able veterans who have been getting federal donations will not shake their gory locks at us.

The circulation work for the local district of The Mother Church got off to a flying start Friday night. Cards had been passed out at the preliminary meeting held something over a week before, and those of the faithful who felt that they could spare time for the marked copy and follow-up work were invited to fill in the cards and return them to the local representative (who happens to be the New England zone manager). About 100 of these workers turned out Friday night, and if things don't start happening to Boston circulation, I miss my guess. The local Advertising Information Committee has been doing good work for some time.

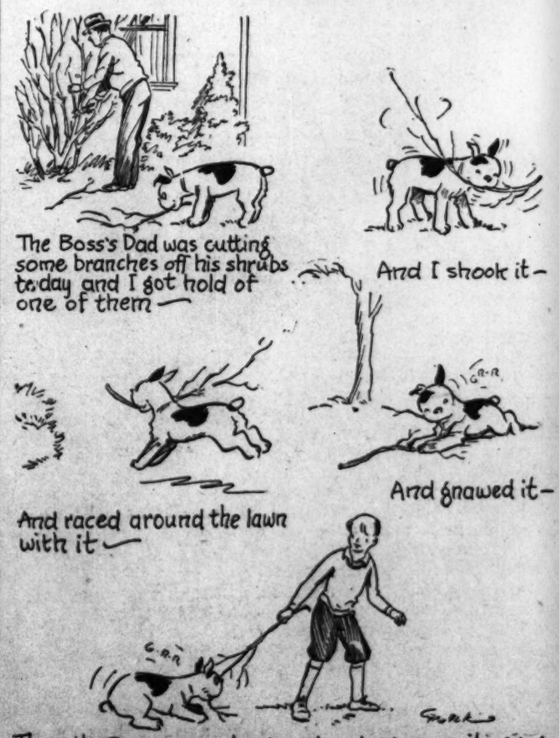
The stone has finally arrived, and the handsome arched entrance from Massachusetts Avenue into the walled garden of the new Publishing House is being completed. What a garden it will be—fountain and all! It will seem like a shadow of a great rock; I look for it to be the popular meeting place for our visitors.

Ethel Barrymore has been in town for a week in a new play, "An Amazing Career." As usual, she stops the show when she makes her first entrance. You should see her picture hat. Fritz Kreisler played surpassingly in a crowded Symphony Hall yesterday.

The suburban lectures were delivered last week by Mrs. R——, and attentive and receptive crowds were everywhere in evidence. I am convinced that the people have sized up the words "Gold Standard," and have decided to erase the "l."

Yours in His glad service,
UNCLE ED.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


The Boss's Dad was cutting some branches off his shrubs today and I got hold of one of them—
And I shook it—
And gnawed it—
And raced around the lawn with it—
Then the Boss came along and we had an exciting tug-of-war with it, which, I thought, was a lot of fun to have with one of branch—

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sunshine Bees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

THE daughter was 10 years old and an only child, so mother was willing to have her bring to the apartment after school hours once or twice a week, a few playmates, for games and refreshments.

The first few times were very happy ones, but soon the children began to play hide and seek, and such rough games that they ended by breaking the leg off a prized antique davenport. To scold the children and send them home did not seem to be the correct solution, so it occurred to mother to suggest that they form themselves into a club, take a name, sew, and make pretty things, and in the spring have a sale of them in the garden for a certain fund. This the children were happy to do, so they organized a club, called themselves "Sunshine Bees," and immediately became interested in what to do and how to do it, so that their club could furnish enough articles for the spring sale.

Mother suggested their making peanut parrots in little wire swings, dressing baby dolls, buying plain colored candles and dripping melted colored sealing wax on them in pretty designs, painting flower pots bright orange, black, and Prussian blue, etc.

While mother was not busy instructing them, she was making sateen-lined burlap bags decorated in pretty wool designs. She also had a tinsmith cut bookends out of heavy block tin for children's nurseries and bedrooms, and these the children painted in solid colors, and then decorated them in floral designs. All this took time, patience, and thought, but the winter was such a happy one and the children were so engrossed in their work that they hardly thought of hide and seek among the lovely though somewhat brittle antiques.

Finally the day of days came. The beautiful big garden was busy with the little folks and the guests, and to make things more inviting, there were delicious lemonade and fudge, made by the children, and even a fish pond with odds and ends of toys contributed by the children and friends, to entice those who liked to take a chance. A hurdy-gurdy man was engaged to play for an hour at a small sum, and the sale was a grand success.

Everything was sold, and after the sum for materials was deducted, there was $35 left!

Spring had come indeed, and spring was in many hearts for all had been busy and happy, the furniture was intact, and many were made the beneficiaries of the fund.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Approximately 600—
business organizations in the United States have a system of pensions for their employees.

About 5,000,000 marbles—
have been placed in the walls and parts of one building at the Chicago World's Fair.

About half—
of the homes in the United States have no radios—44 per cent to be exact.

Rime-O-Grams No. 111

Lakes

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
At its broad southern curve
A city lies curled
Which in number of people
Is fourth in the world.

2.
On a forty-mile bridge
You can cross this wide lake.
You would float like a cork
If a bath you should take.

3.
This Canadian lake
Is near to big game,
And a city commercial
Which bears the same name.

4.
What a marvel it is,
When one pauses to think—
The earth's largest water
From which you may drink.

5.
There are many who say
'Twould be shrewdest of notions
To use this small lake
In linking two oceans.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today. Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 111."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

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Editorials

Why This Helplessness?

WHEN one surveys the world from China to Peru there are everywhere evidences of the failure of men to govern themselves effectively, especially in the relations of nation to nation. Doubtless even better governments would have been unable to cope with the problems which beset mankind after war, upsetting social values and shaking the pillars of finance.

To blame particular governments would be ungenerous. None of them, in any country, has deliberately allowed the currencies to collapse, and collapsed they have almost everywhere. On the contrary, each government has done its best, according to its understanding and its circumstances, to save the situation. There is probably not a minister in Europe or in America who has not been aware of the need for some adjustment of international debts. There has been a general recognition of the desirability of disarmament, and a recognition also that nations are not living up to the Christianity they profess.

Everybody has agreed that war may be fatal to civilization, and there have been unprecedented efforts to devise plans for the perpetuation of peace. From the problem of excessive tariffs, which have destroyed the world's trade, to the problem of unfair treaties, which have destroyed the world's quietude, everything has been seriously studied, and the solutions have been pointed out.

On most matters there has been an almost unanimous acceptance in theory of the remedies propounded. Moreover, there have been innumerable conversations, consultations, conferences, nationally and internationally. Never has there been so much consideration, so much accord, so much determination to set things to rights before it is too late. And yet, somehow, the upshot of it all definitely does not chime with our hopes.

After fourteen years of peace debates, the European situation is more troubled than it has been since the war. In the Far East hostilities rage. On the American continent four nations are in collision. It cannot be pretended that these disturbances, so contrary to common sense and to the elementary interests of mankind, have been imposed by some outside force on the countries concerned. They are the clear result of human agencies which have produced the opposite of that which they wished and promised.

Unquestionably the possible failure of the Disarmament Conference is regarded with dismay by the participants; yet they alone will be responsible. It has been acknowledged that the multiplication and impassability of customs barriers are ruinous; yet there is no sign of their abolition or abatement.

So one could continue to enumerate the strange contradictions between attempt and achievement. It is not that the impossible is called for. Nothing would seem to be easier, since there is virtual agreement on the desiderata, than to translate resolutions into performances. But very little contrives to get itself done.

This is a curious condition; it will, in future years, be found inexplicable by historians. Plainly, part of the trouble lies in defects in the executive machinery of the world, which lacks the capacity to convert unanimous aspiration, unmistakable knowledge of causes and remedies, general accord on the measures which should and must be taken, into immediate and effective action.

But does not the chief difficulty lie deeper? Even less defective machinery would provide happier relations between nations were it better motivated. Today aspiration is colored with fear, knowledge is too often led astray by greed, and general accord undermined by selfish reservations. There must be efforts to improve the machinery of peace; but even more, there must be efforts to improve the atmosphere in which it operates. Men have been emphasizing their racial divergencies. Shortsightedly they look to their varying physical origins; they need to examine more closely their spiritual derivation from a common Father. Then they will find their governments more effectively translating peace desires into peace.

When Beauty Giggles

INTEREST in beauty is age-long and its normal attraction world-wide, but, apparently, there are those to whom it is only "skin deep." So with profound — or is it merely comic?—conviction in the gravity of their situation, a convention of International Beauty Shop Owners in New York offers artificial aids to pulchritude. They would deepen beauty, forsooth, by adding 1-100,000th of an inch of composition lips (at 20 cents a pair), or detachable finger nails, or a paste to give artificial sparkle to the eyes.

Shakespeare must have had in thought the curious inventiveness of such feminine experts when he declared that custom could not "stale her infinite variety." Ordinary persons, it might be supposed, have hitherto rested well content to possess or contemplate a nose fashioned in straight and shapely Grecian mold. Nothing of the kind.

Such silly notions are the mark of poor plebeian taste. Fie upon the classic line of pure Hellenic cast. The saucy nose *retroussé* is what the really well-bred woman henceforth must prefer in order to be in anything like the fashion, declares one expert, and straightway furnishes them—at $35 apiece. Less opulent members of the fair sex need not be discouraged. The expert thinks of their great need, too, and is now at work on a model of standardized design for department store sale.

Then, bobbed hair for business women has seemed to many quite ornamental as well as practical. Wrong again. When the desk is closed and the last letter typed, the pretty feminine head, so these beauty fashioners maintain, lightly turns to curls. And curls there shall be even if they have to be factory-made and clustered cunningly inside the brim of a hat as substitute for a woman's crowning glory.

However, it is far from the purpose of this article to take the matter seriously. Modern women everywhere are too much occupied in doing what Chaucer wrote so long ago,

And be ye wys, as ye ben fair to see

to fash themselves, as our Scottish friends say, in matters so puerile.

The Menace of a Mud Pie

THAT the mere fact of being alive is a doleful and dangerous business is proved beyond all peradventure. Hourly, over the air, listeners-in are solemnly warned of what will happen if they don't use so-and-so's "germ killer." Daily the advertising columns of publications point to the perils of passing up such-and-such a potion. But to a bacteriologist of Pittsburgh must be given the palm for cautioning the world that the worst has not been told.

Analyzing a mud pie with which his small son had been playing, he is reported to have discovered that this time-honored infantile pastime is fraught with the direst possibilities. Investigation of that apparently innocent make-believe confection, he declares, yielded the following alarming result:

Number of germs.		Number of germs.	
Diphtheria	1,800,000	Dysentery	900,000
Measles	2,450,000	Pneumonia	500,000
Smallpox	900,000	Tuberculosis	600,000
Lockjaw	3,600,000		

As nothing appears to have happened to the child, it looks as though those particular Pittsburgh germs must have had a yellow streak or have been too proud to fight. For 11,000,000 bacilli to sit idly back and let a little boy poke them in the ribs, so to speak, without any attempt at retaliation, rather argues for either cowardice or weakness on their part. Or perhaps they were on a five-day schedule and all this happened on their day off. Or, again, may it not be that the worst germs that moderns encounter are those of fear broadcast in some medical interviews and advertising?

Radios and movies have largely relegated the making of mud pies into a thing of the dim and misty past in this age of progressive—and precocious—infants, but who shall say that some of their aspects are not perhaps more harmful than all the germs the bacteriologist's lens disclosed, which seem to have been so harmless.

There is a French proverb, by the way, which, translated, reads: Fear is a great inventor.

Mathematized Mathematics

IN A civilized society every man or woman is something of a mathematician, capable of determining with little or no hesitation the sum remaining when a dollar has been surrendered for less than its worth of a commodity. The process no doubt is aided by visible counters, and by the pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters and half-dollars into which a dollar is conveniently divided. Many are not so sure of themselves with paper and pencil. It is no uncommon experience for a man who is comparing the arithmetic of his check book with that of his monthly bank statement to find a difference in the results. The difference may be slight—a few pennies one way or the other—but it has to be accounted for, and experience has taught him that the error is more likely to be concealed in his own figures than in those of the bank. So he goes to work.

It is a long way from such homemade mathematics to the calculating machine invented by Prof. Derrick N. Lehmer and his son, Derrick H., mathematicians at the University of California, and capable, for example, of determining whether such a string of figures as 39,614,081,257,132,168,796,771,975,169 is a prime or a composite number. One reads of this machine that "a ray of light slipping through holes in gears displaces pins, plays upon a photoelectric cell and sets calculating machinery in motion." It appears also that "an amplifier must multiply the light impulse that falls on the cell 729,000,000 times."

The description is probably not so very plain to the average reader; nor is he likely long to remember that 39,614,081,257,132,168,796,771,975,169 is a composite number — otherwise it could only be divided by 1 or itself—whose factors are 59,957 and 88,114,244,437. But it may remind him momentarily of the wonder of numbers and the evolution of mathematics from the epoch-making discovery of primitive man that two objects are one more than one. For a long time, say the students, primitive man rested on that discovery and his idea of enumeration was confined to "one," "two," and "many." An advancing culture learned to count up to ten.

"Why do all men, barbarians as well as Greeks," asked Aristotle, "numerate up to ten, and not to any other number as two, three, four, or five, and then repeating one and five, two and five, as they do one and ten, two and ten, not counting beyond the tens, from which they again begin to repeat? . . . Is it because all men from the first beginnings have had ten fingers? As therefore men have counters of their own by nature, by this set they numerate all other things." Primitive man, in short, had literally at hand a calculating machine sufficient to his early mathematical needs; as these needs became more complex with the development of the ancient civilizations fingers were serviceable to shift the movable counters of the abacus, a more artificial calculator.

Not until the seventeenth century, however, did invention attempt to make an altogether mechanical calculating machine; and not until the nineteenth were such machines made practicable for commercial use. It would, of course, be asking too much of one of these machines to determine whether 39,614,081,257,132,168,796,-771,975,169 is a composite or a prime number. Although such a problem does not come to trouble the simple mathematician busy as a bee with his check book and bank statement, yet might it hearten him to think that he is in company with astronomers seeking to measure the flight of a star and physicists endeavoring to determine the weight of an atom.

The League's Prodigal

THE League of Nations has a prodigal son. He has left the paternal mansion on the Lake of Geneva and gone away into a far country. How much of his patrimony is to be wasted in Far Eastern warfare remains to be seen, but any resort to armed force in these times is prodigality.

Meantime, a numerous household continues its activities in the old homestead. There are no dissensions as a result of the prodigal's departure. On the contrary, his going "back to Asia" resulted from the very unanimity of his kindred. This unanimity, almost without precedent under the paternal roof, persists. Even the neighbors think the family was right.

The experience has been valuable because it proves that the nations can be a family unit. Never before in history has the whole world shown itself to be so completely of one mind in a serious testing time.

The family carries on. This fact must not be lost sight of, even though the exploits of the prodigal may be more sensational than the daily life around the paternal hearth. The world is a family, and the apostacy of a younger son must not be permitted to distract attention from this truth. Family quarrels are not irreparable. They have been and can be healed, and then forgotten in the pursuit of a common good. All nations are now pledged to such a policy.

The future of the Manchurian population is linked with the future of all mankind. Its welfare must rest upon the same guarantees that other peoples demand and struggle to attain. Freedom from selfish domination and the right to good government are everywhere demonstrable. Every attempt to thwart this high aim, whether by Japanese militarist or Chinese war lord, must ultimately end in failure.

When the wisdom of the measures outlined in the Lytton report are universally recognized and accepted, the Manchurian situation will cease to be acute. Then the time will be ripe for a homecoming. And the fatted calf will not be killed with a sword.

On Growing the Radish

IT PROBABLY is an unidentified manifestation of the poetic urge, so commonly subdued in most of us, that fills and thrills the usual citizen at this season of the year with a great and tender ambition to grow a radish. We go to the corner grocery store or to the seedsman's shop, where the minute embryos of a multiform vegetation slumber in their gayly colored envelopes, and it is the dream of Eden again.

For as often as the earth quickens and the south wind comes with finches, spite of wars, catastrophes and troubles, there is that which urges a return to the soil—though it be no more than a back-yard plot for spading—and a renewed and visible expression of faith in the goodness of earth. That is why people design to grow them a radish, quite as though each were a poet elated by the vision of a sonnet.

If, on going down to the car line at morning, you should see taxpayer or housewife turning the dark soil south of the clothesline—and see them you shall—know then that it has been given you to observe a fundamental but gratifying happiness. It is the renewal of a relationship essentially conducive to well-being, and you may set it down as a truism, intending no levity, that these gardeners of spring shall have more for their labors and beliefs than ever a garden could furnish—though it blossomed and bore like the seed catalogue. Do not smile, one entreats you, at thought of the radish that may come of this endeavor—for even a radish, brought forth of this compact, is an exceptional radish and above derision. It is the earnest of an ancient and agreeable understanding. It is the fruit of the field.

And in truth the jest of the radish is no better than a timeworn witticism at the expense of those wistful burghers who will cultivate their back yards, since farm they must. For it is a good earth and responsive, and though it may be that man himself now and then disappoints and betrays it, the earth holds to its bargain when tended with understanding and faith. And many a marvel of a sort is accomplished between the earth and the back-yard gardener, to the end that the early potatoes redeem the catalogue, and the telephone peas quite exceed the most sanguine prediction of the seedsman.

Millions of us, from sea to sea, and elsewhere over the world, are believing what the seedsman tells us—but believing even more surely the timeless whispering of the earth itself, when the robins come back to their apple trees and it is time for the making of gardens. Yes, sir! You scarce would credit it. It is an amazement too deep and sincere for immediate comprehension. But the fact is the radishes are up.

Editorial Notes

What Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, really seemed to say to the House of Commons was that America's cheerful comeback had so cheered Europe that plans were rushing for the world economic conference, at which America and Europe are now expected to cheer each other.

A full-sized traffic signal, erected in the dining hall at a London banquet, kept speeches brief. No charge is made for submitting the idea to Capitol Hill at Washington.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Beer Puzzles the Legislators—The Vanished Stock-Gambling Spendthrift

SOME weeks ago I hazarded in this column the opinion that the beer bill, with its legalization of the wide sale of a fluid which will be nonintoxicating in name only, might well prove the greatest obstacle to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Signs multiply that conditions bred of the sale of beer, a sale which it is perfectly obvious the brewers and their allies intend to make as universal and unlimited as the sale of milk or mineral water, will promote conditions against which the temperance sentiment of this nation will revolt.

Even the wet newspapers are beginning to suspect that something of the sort may occur. The Boston Herald, for example, under the heading, "A Warning to Wets," says:

> If the exultant wets wish to promote their cause, they will make the return of beer an orderly occasion, marked by as little display of triumph as possible. . . . The liquor industry has never been famous for its self-control or moderation. Unless the Legislature wishes to endanger the repeal amendment, it will move very slowly, very cautiously, and along the lines outlined by the Warren report.

The New York Herald Tribune heads its editorial on the subject, "The 'New Freedom' Dawns." Woodrow Wilson used the phrase, "the new freedom," to describe the high ideals he cherished of the functions of government in protecting the economic opportunities and the personal liberties of the people living under it. This application of the phrase to cover merely the right to sell and to drink beer seems like a melancholy degradation, a sad perversion of a once lofty ideal. But even the Herald Tribune fears lest a too enthusiastic application of this form of new freedom may, in the end, cause the failure of the effort to make whisky and other distilled drinks as free as beer is to be. It says:

> On New York's ability to put through a beer control measure which will effectively prevent the return of pre-prohibition conditions may rest the fate of repeal.

It will be interesting to watch what the New York beer-control measure will prescribe. Will it prohibit the advertising of beer in the newspapers and on the billboards? Will it definitely fix the hours of sale and the character of the places in which it is sold? Will it prohibit the sale to minors, or the continued sale to persons who may have become intoxicated upon its nonintoxicating substance? And will the measure deal with beer as though it were intoxicating and, if so, what will the Supreme Court say to it? Or will it declare it nonintoxicating and, if so, what earthly right has the State got to put any limitations upon the places where it may be sold or the manner of its sale?

An interesting problem it is, and it suggests the reflection that if so many perplexities arise in connection with the sale of weak beer in one State, what will happen if the Eighteenth Amendment shall be repealed and every form of intoxicating beverage from absinthe to vodka shall be legalized, subject only to the intelligent regulation of state legislatures?

* * *

The account in the Monitor last week of the wrecking of the magnificent mansion erected by Charles G. Gates at Minneapolis as a residence, and also to house the art collection of his father, the famous John W. Gates, suggested varied reflections. This beautiful edifice, said to have cost a million dollars, and erected twenty years ago, but never used as a home, is to be torn down because no individual, nor any public organization, cares to meet the $7000 annual tax bill, and the maintenance charge of $50,000 a year. The same considerations have resulted in the tearing down in American cities of comparatively modern buildings, which in any country except the United States would be maintained usefully for decades to come, as for example the Hotel Belmont in New York City.

The only cheering incident of this sort that I have encountered lately is told in a dispatch from Chicago to the effect that a brewery, occupying four acres, has become obsolete, and is being torn down because it is found impossible to raise money, even with beer bills pending all over the United States, to put it into condition for efficient operation.

In England, the great country houses of the formerly wealthy families are rapidly passing either into public control or are being remodeled for hotels or charitable institutions. The day of the palace seems to have passed. The end of the Gates memorial recalls to those who knew that extraordinary plunger many strange stories as to his qualities and characteristics. No one can say whether he is the last of a type, or what another generation may bring forth. But even during the height of the recent bull market there was produced by the fever of speculation no such group of sporting spenders as were Gates and his associates of what was known as the "Waldorf crowd."

For these men to spend an afternoon in a café matching $100 bills, or even $500 bills, was no extraordinary thing. Their expenditures for personal pleasure were those of a monarch, and indeed few monarchs have ever been so profligate of cash as they. Withal, John Gates was a kindly man, as liberal with his money in charitable ways as he was in making it contribute to his own pleasures. There are, or were before the recent depression, a dozen men in Chicago who had been made rich at an early period in life by the information he furnished them, and the capital which he cheerfully supplied to be used in carrying out his tips.

A story I heard in New York not long ago illustrates how different are habits of life today from those that prevailed when the original Waldorf-Astoria was the haunt of the great stock gamblers. An official connected with the new hotel said that in the original Waldorf-Astoria he had at all times to keep on hand almost as much cash as a bank, as residents or habitués of the hotel were constantly coming with checks of anywhere up to $10,000 which they wanted to cash, and the arrival of a C. O. D. package requiring payments far in excess of $10,000 was almost a daily occurrence.

He remarked, rather ruefully, that in the new hotel, which at that time had indeed been open only a few weeks, the largest check he had been asked to cash was for $300, and that C. O. D. packages seldom ran above $200 or $300 each. He sighed over the disappearance of the lavish old ways, but I think the new form of living is healthier.

China's War at Home

THE generalissimo of Nanking's armies, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, is a man who does one thing at a time. Probably fortunately for China, his attention has been devoted almost exclusively during the last two years of internal and external strife to one problem, the suppression of Chinese Communism. He alone has anticipated that Communists were prepared to take full advantage of the Sino-Japanese conflict, and almost alone he has devoted his whole-hearted energies to anti-Communist campaigns. Without his energetic leadership, it is agreed, Communists today would control half of China, including some of the principal cities.

General Chiang apparently first recognized the serious extent of Communist growth in China in the spring of 1931. During the following summer he mobilized Nanking's entire energies to an anti-Communist campaign, which might have been definitely successful if Cantonese leaders had not turned against him. But Chiang had got the fixed idea before the Japanese struck at Mukden in September, 1931, that the Kuomintang would have to battle Communism in China for existence, and no Japanese diversions have been able to turn him from his purpose.

General Chiang has not taken the easiest way. The path to popular esteem in China during the last eighteen months has been to direct some hopeless resistance against the Japanese. General Chiang is a man of hard common sense. He frankly admitted he did not enjoy the prospect of directing an open conflict with the Japanese, when the outcome could only be defeat for his country. He felt it better to lose Manchuria than to risk parts of China proper as well. He has held to his original views more consistently than any other Nanking leader.

The Nanking generalissimo at times has been the only man in China more concerned about Communism than about Japan. "Someone has to direct the anti-Communist campaign," he has said, "or the Government will fall before Japan can strike a blow." When the Nineteenth Route Army was stubbornly resisting the Japanese at Shanghai, a public clamor arose for General Chiang to lead his armies to their aid. At that time he was making good progress against Communists in the Hankow area, and he declined, despite bitter criticism, to leave this task. He did send two divisions of his army to Shanghai, but refused to cripple his anti-Communist forces further.

There is little doubt that Communists expected to take such advantage of the Sino-Japanese conflict that they would be able to overthrow the Kuomintang. Manifestoes issued by the Soviet Government in Kiangsi in the autumn of 1931 announced triumphantly that "Chinese Communism's day has come. Before a year has passed, we shall control the Government of China." If General Chiang had not been generalissimo at Nanking, it is entirely possible this assertion might have proved true.

And now again in 1933, General Chiang has been faced with the same public clamor, encouraged no doubt by political opponents. He has been asked why he stands aloof when the country is invaded by a foreign foe. Open letters were sent to him demanding that he leave the anti-Communist campaigns and lead armies into Jehol. But he has ignored public hysteria, and has consistently called the country's attention to the menace of Communism. It is true that since the fall of Jehol he has taken command in northern China. But that is in line with his policy, for now the danger from Japan is to China proper.

Practical Chinese are beginning to appreciate the shrewdness of General Chiang's position and to admire his consistency. He said in the autumn of 1931, and still says, in effect: "Japan intends to take Manchuria. We can't prevent them from doing so, at least by military means. We need all our resources to prevent Communists from overwhelming us."

Gradually, General Chiang begins to receive, even in China, some of the credit he deserves.

D. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Adam Smith and the Physiocrats

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to point out a curious oversight in the letter of Norton Webb, Paris, appearing in your letters from correspondents in a recent issue.

I refer to the statement concerning the physiocrats of France, namely, that Adam Smith had completely upset their findings when he "frankly branded theirs as merely an agricultural system."

The fact is, as a reading of Adam Smith's comment on the physiocrats will show, that neither Smith nor the physiocrats considered their system as either an agricultural system nor a system particularly suitable to an agricultural country or age. Quite the contrary.

Smith goes to considerable trouble to explain that the activity of the physiocrats was due to their opposition to the one-sided policy of Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV, which was sacrificing the rural interests directly and in this way indirectly hurting the trading centers by restrictions upon rural freedom mistakenly designed to help the trading centers.

Smith agreed with the physiocrats in holding that all wealth is produced by labor from land, although he disagreed with them in holding that, in their labor upon the produce of the land, artificers and merchants are a barren class, as they held.

I have offered this comment to offset a very dangerous inference some of your readers may have drawn, namely, the inference that the principles taught by the physiocrats of France apply only, or even mainly, in agricultural countries or agricultural stages of world development. That is not true. All wealth is produced by labor from land.

L. D. BECKWITH.

Stockton, Calif.

For Peace Work in Peace Time

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

That it is better to associate for peace in peace time than to agitate for peace in war time will hardly be disputed. When racial passions are inflamed, war fever causing high temperatures, and skillful propaganda inciting to blood lust, that is not the time to promote peace successfully. The time to stop war is before it begins.

With this thought in mind, an international organization has been launched under the name of "The Peacemakers," the purpose of which is to unite all lovers of peace the world over, irrespective of race or religion, in one great world organization, so that peace sentiment may be effectively mobilized and directed. It will be a greatly esteemed privilege for the undersigned to send particulars of this movement to anybody sufficiently interested to write him at 1215 Bishop Street, Montreal, Canada, asking for such information.

The United States and Canada for more than 100 years have given the world an object lesson in the ways of peace. It does seem most fitting that from the soil of these two peace-loving countries there should go forth a clear clarion call to the people of all lands to unite for peace in peace time.

JOHN H. ROBERTS.

Montreal, Can.